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Farewell To Home.

Farewell! mother! I no longer
Can stay with you to dwell;
Soon I leave this place forever —
Farewell! mother! Fare thee well!

Farewell! sister! I must leave you,
In other climes to dwell;
I dread but haste to leave you —
Farewell! sister! Fare thee well!

Farewell! Brothers! we now must part,
We love each other well;
We part in place, but not in heart —
Farewell! Brothers! Fare thee well!

Farewell! my best my well tried friends!
It pains me much to tell,
That little word, it must be said,
Farewell! true friends! Fare thee well!
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THE FAREWELL.

D *****.—BY "D. S."

Farewell!
 makes us linger—yet, farewell!—Byron.
 A sound that we say, farewell?
 And must this word be spoken?
 And when Love's unearthly spell—
 Awaits only charm be broken?
 Life for better things,
 I hoped sweet affection given;
 From now, methought, that angel pens
 Registered in Heaven.
 And regret—but a name,
 Is "friendship" the breath?
 A creature false, deceitful flame,
 And led lights to "dusky death?"
 That—not cannot be;
 For now, I feel their power,
 To prove their deep intensity,
 And yet mourn the pillared tower
 thought ('t was a child of love,
 Of many a sweet, wild scheme;
 And thou, like a golden thread, wast wove
 The star of every dream.
 'T is past—ah! yes! 't is past;
 But a shadow is on my soul;
 And the long dark lines of grief are cast
 O'er a heart, with sad control.
 At voice so mild and sweet,
 That as the rip'd dove's moan,
 Ravished ears no more shall greet,
 My music-tones have flown;
 The light of the loving eye—
 The hair's burn-sweeping brow—
 The angelic smile, are changed the while,
 And the pathos for another now!
 And what is at my heart,
 That tongue may never tell;
 None can know, but those that part,
 With a "lingering" last farewell!
 Farewell! since it "must be;"
 And should it be forever,
 Thy thoughts to you, as the needle true,
 Shall point me, ever—ever!"
 Co., Md., February, 1847.

THE HEART'S REQUEST.

BY "BARTON."

When I am dead and in my grave,
 Oh! wilt thou think of me,
 And place some shrub so it may wave
 O'er hopeless misery?
 Wilt thou come when evening throws
 Her long-fading shades around,
 And think of one whose earthly woes
 Death's healing balm hath found?
 The grave! the grave! all woes cease there,
 Even love itself must end;
 No noise! no thought! no want! no care!
 Oh! death! thou art a friend!

DEATH ON THE RIO GRANDE

BY "PINDAR."

"The bones of nearly two thousand young men
 now rest in the mould on the banks of the Rio
 Grande, who never saw the face of an enemy."—
Col. Baker's Speech in Congress.

A wail from the South, comes faint and low,
 A wail of anguish and bitter woe;
 'T is borne along by the night-wind's breath,
 The breezes whisper the tale of death.

The heart grows sad at the mournful tale,
 The cheek, once bright, is now wan and pale;
 For fallen are they to our bosoms dear,
 Away, away in that valley dear!

A mother weeps for her fated son,
 A sister mourns for a cherished one,
 And maidens, fair, with a scalding tear,
 Lament the doom of their lovers dear.

Their bones are mingling with the arid sand,
 Where rolls the tide of the Rio Grande;
 No tear is shed o'er their silent tombs,
 No flower there in its freshness blooms.

Aye, lonely, now, they are slumbering there,
 Where burns the sun with a lurid glare;
 And lonely, too, are the hearths they left,
 And many a home of them bereft.

Oh! had they died in the battle-field,
 Where valor might its bright honors yield;
 'T would rob our sorrows of half their sting,
 And round their memories a halo fling.

A foe, more mighty, was theirs to meet,
 Than mustering clans, or the rancher fleet,
 And deadlier far was the shaft he hurled
 Than armies' shock, with their flags unfurled.

Aghast he strode, like the great arch-fiend,
 And seized his prey as he forward leaned,
 Disease and death from his nostrils sped,
 And terror, grim, through the vale was spread.

The victims fled as the monster came,
 Or stand in dread when they heard his name;
 But none could flee from his onward path,
 Nor soothe the rage of his burning wrath.

Oh! twine ye a wreath for each hero's name,
 And high let them stand on the scroll of fame;
 For true were they to their country's weal,
 Although they met not the foemen's steel.

Meadville, April, 1847.

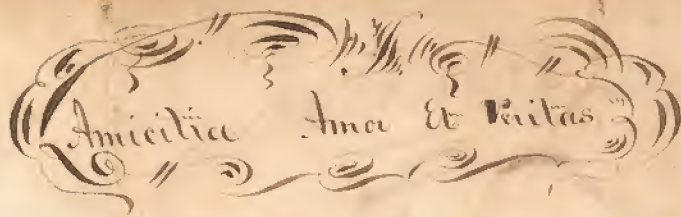
GIVE AND TAKE.

"Give me a kiss, my charming Sal,"
 A lover said to a blue-eyed gal.
 "I shant," says she, "you lazy elf,
 Screw up your lips and help yourself!"

NEW VERSION.

Oh, what 's the use of sighing
 When time is on the wing?
 Can we prevent its flying?
 We can't do any such thing!"

503 Dec 4 1847



Notes On
Prof. W^m Darrach,
Lectures, In the Medical
Department Of Pennsylvania
College,
by
C. G. Strohecker.

Solar Miasmatic

Permittit, is a compound disease. And in connection with an irritation or inflammation of the stomach, liver & Spleen the sun causes the skin and liver to become impeded bringing on high excitement, that excitement bringing on temporary stopping bringing on congestion, Anger, skin bringing on inflammation - causing Hepatitis - and may be called Gastro Hepatic Paroxysmal Fever

Irritation, by the term Irritation I mean when the nerves are implicated - Inflammation is, when the vascular system is implicated - If irritation is left unchecked it will soon run into that state called General Inflammation therefore Irritations belongs to the Nerves Inflammation to the Arteries Stomach

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a letter or document, written on aged paper. The text is written in a single column, starting from the top right and moving downwards. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of wear and discoloration.

The first of these is the
 fact that the population
 of the world is increasing
 at a rapid rate. This is
 due to a number of factors,
 including improved medical
 care, increased food supply,
 and a general increase in
 living standards. The result
 is that the world is becoming
 more crowded, and this has
 led to a number of problems,
 including pollution, over-
 crowding, and a shortage
 of natural resources. These
 problems are all interconnected,
 and they all have the potential
 to cause serious damage to
 the environment and to
 the health of the human
 race. It is therefore essential
 that we take action to
 address these problems as
 soon as possible.

Phenomena of Inflammation

- 1st — Heat,
- 2nd — Redness,
- 3rd — Swelling,
- 4th — Increased fluidity,
- 5th — Surrounding Solidification,
- 6th — Pulsation,
- 7th — Effused Serum,
- 8th — Effused Coagulated Lymph,
- 9th — Effusion of Red globules,
- 10th — Effusion of Pus,
- 11th — Tumefaction,
- 12th — Formation of new vessels,
- 13th — Deposit of new substance,
- 14th — Absorption.

Four Degrees of action —

- 1st — Arborescent,
- 2nd — Capillary,
- 3rd — Uniform,
- 4th — Maculated or Haemorrhagic.

Arterial Disease Remittent Fever.

The Effusions in Pleurisy are

1st - Serum,

2nd - Albumen,

3rd - Pus,

4th - Absorption of Serum,

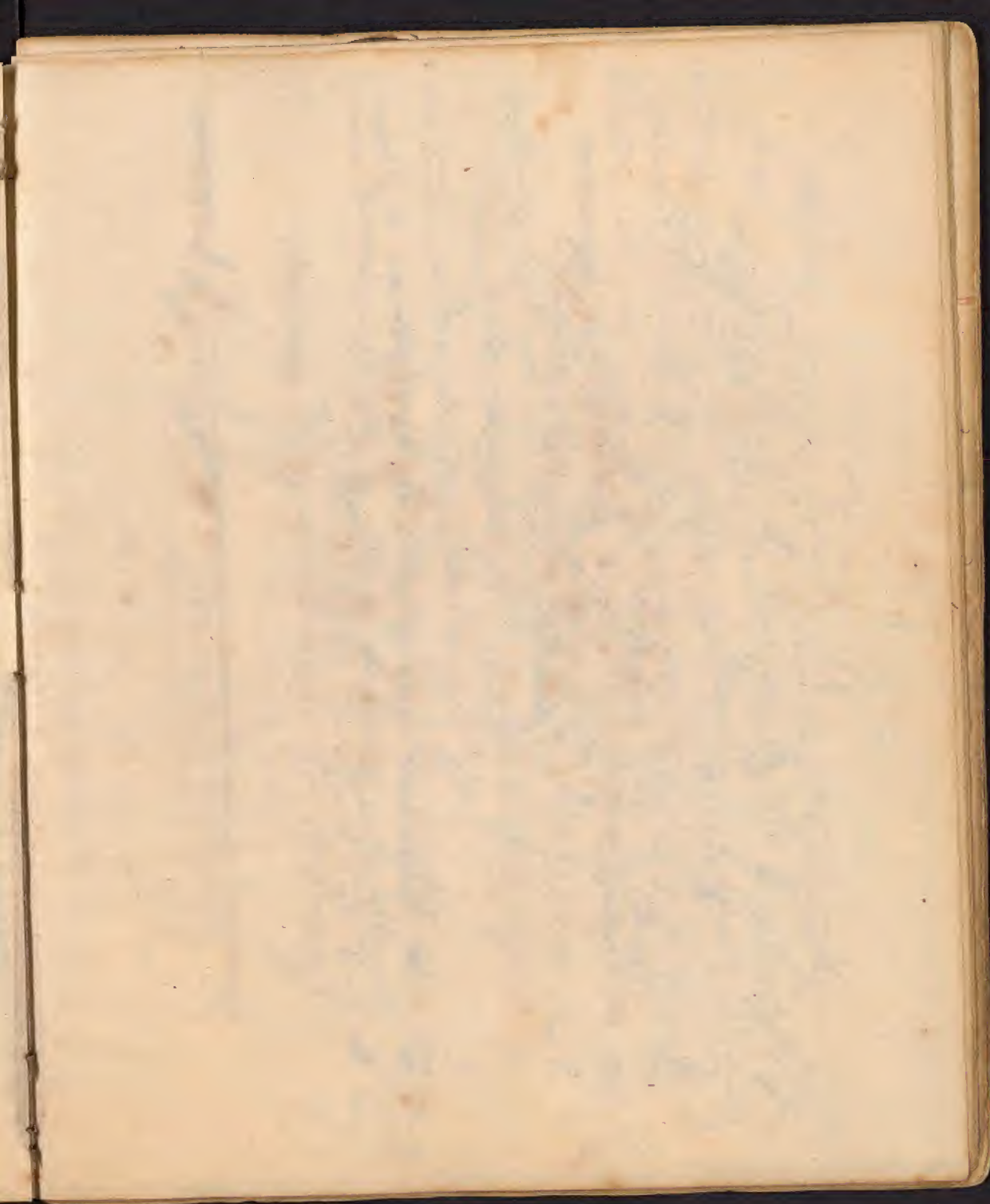
5th - Deposit or (melanosis)

6th - Effusion of red globules,

7th - Aereform fluid,

In Yellow Fever use Tartar Emetic to bring about general
reaction, then ^{and prevent that after from running to high} Calomel to restore or excite the
Bloodletting, to draw inflammation
the secretions of the Liver, the Skin & the Kidneys —

Give the tartar Emetic in full doses from 1/4 to 1/2 grs — according to the degree
of the shock, and give it in pills and should be frequently repeated — After reaction
has taken place — or has been brought about by Tartar Emetic then use the blood
or the blood will become putrid — Has boldy and freely unless at the most some
— all symptoms are reduced — Thirdly, there will be a torpor of the liver, the Kid-
ney or the Skin — and here you must use Mercury and give in large
doses carry it to salivation, but always give it as a third indication —



Conjunctive Fever.

1. Conjunctive fever is a type of deep prostrating depression of strength.

This depression of strength produces putrefaction of blood & other fluids, this putrefaction reacts — It may terminate with the

use of Opium!
In this disease, all should be given in the first of the disease!

Antimony is the great remedy

1st to attempt an arrest

2nd to prevent the effects from continuing of sleep

3rd Relieve cerebral congestion.

4th to restore healthy functions, and to

adapt the circumstances of the patient so as to favor
and hasten a resolution of the symptoms —

A proper and uniform temperature —

Professor Warack's Nosology

Principles of Arrangement of Diseases.

- 1 " Duration of Disease.
- 2 " Supposed Location of Disease.
- 3 " " Cause "
- 4 " Pathognomonic Symptoms.
- 5 " Category of Symptoms.
- 6 " Initial Letter of the name of the Disease
- 7 " Common Consonant.
- 8 " Application of said Principles.

1. According to the Pathognomonic Symptoms.
The Hippocratic arrangement of Fevers.

2. H. Caudes.

3. D. Epurior.

4. C. Epurior.

2. The duration of diseases.
The arrangement of Thomson.

Acute &c

1 Acute } Diseases.
2 Chronic }

3. The Category of symptoms.
The Basis of Medicine of Hatter.

1. Functions & Lesions.

2. Solons.

3. Vita.

4. The Triple Principles of Causes.

Pathogenic, Symptoms & Location.

The Axiological Methodical of Leverage.

1. Vitia.

2. Debris

3. Phlegmasias

4. Spasms.

5. Anabellations.

6. Deliberates.

7. Motives.

8. Prevision.

9. Pleasures.

10. Chances.

Methodical of the Nosologia Methodica.

1. by Linnaeus.

2. by Vogel.

3. by Jacq.

The Synopsis Nosologia Methodica of Cullen.

1. Pyrexia.

2. Neurosis.

3. Cachexia.

4. Locales.

5. Fundamenta &c. of Sella. Plonguet, 2nd lines.

6. Principles Philosophical Nosography.

7. Methods, Classification, Principles Classification,

8. Nosologia of Darwin. Parris System.

Physiological System of John Mason Good.

1. Coeliaca.
2. Pneumatica.
3. Haematica.
4. Neurotica.
5. Genetica.
6. Eclectica.
7. Syctica.

6. The Initial Letter of the Name of the Disease.

1. Medical Dictionary

2. Encyclopedia

7. Common Consent.

The arrangement at present adopted for the course in the Med. Dept. Penna: College.

1. Fevers.

2. Phlegmasia.

3. Chronic Diseases.

4. Nervous Diseases.

Etiology.

view a cause may or disorder. A treatise on Causation.

An aspect to medicine an exposition of the causes of diseases.

The two great Antagonistic Principles:

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------------------|
| 1. Destruction | } or by | } <u>Hamstring</u> . |
| 2. Protective | | |

Health. The result of proceptive resistance of the Ecological against the destructive Principle.

Disease. An undue influence of the destructive Principle over the Ecological Protective Principle.

Called also Nature. Archæus, Preservative Nature.

Varied Forms of Disease Owing to the various degrees of paid undue influence.

Destructive Character of each disease.

1. The nature of the destructive agent.
2. The particular organ on which said agent act.
3. Temperament &c of the diseased individual.

hence there are three parts of Etiology.

1. Subjective -

1. The affected organ.
2. The individual's temperament &c

2. Objective. External influences & power.

1. Mechanical Causes.

Prussing }
Cutting }
Stretching } Instrument.

2. Chemical Causes.

Mineral Poisons &c

3. Alimentary Causes.

Articles of Food unassimilable.

From 1. Quantity.

2. Quality.

3. Intimacy.

4. Cosmical Causes.

Influence of the earth relative to the planetary system,
Exercised upon the Human body through.

1. Climate.

1. Climatic.

2. Season.

3. Length of days.

Causes.

5. Atmospheric

1. Undue Gravity & Porosity.

2. Extra & Defective Moisture.

3. Extra & Defective Air mass.

4. Sudden Changes of Temperature.

5. Extra positive & Negative States of Electricity.

6. Inordinate increase of duration of Heat, Light

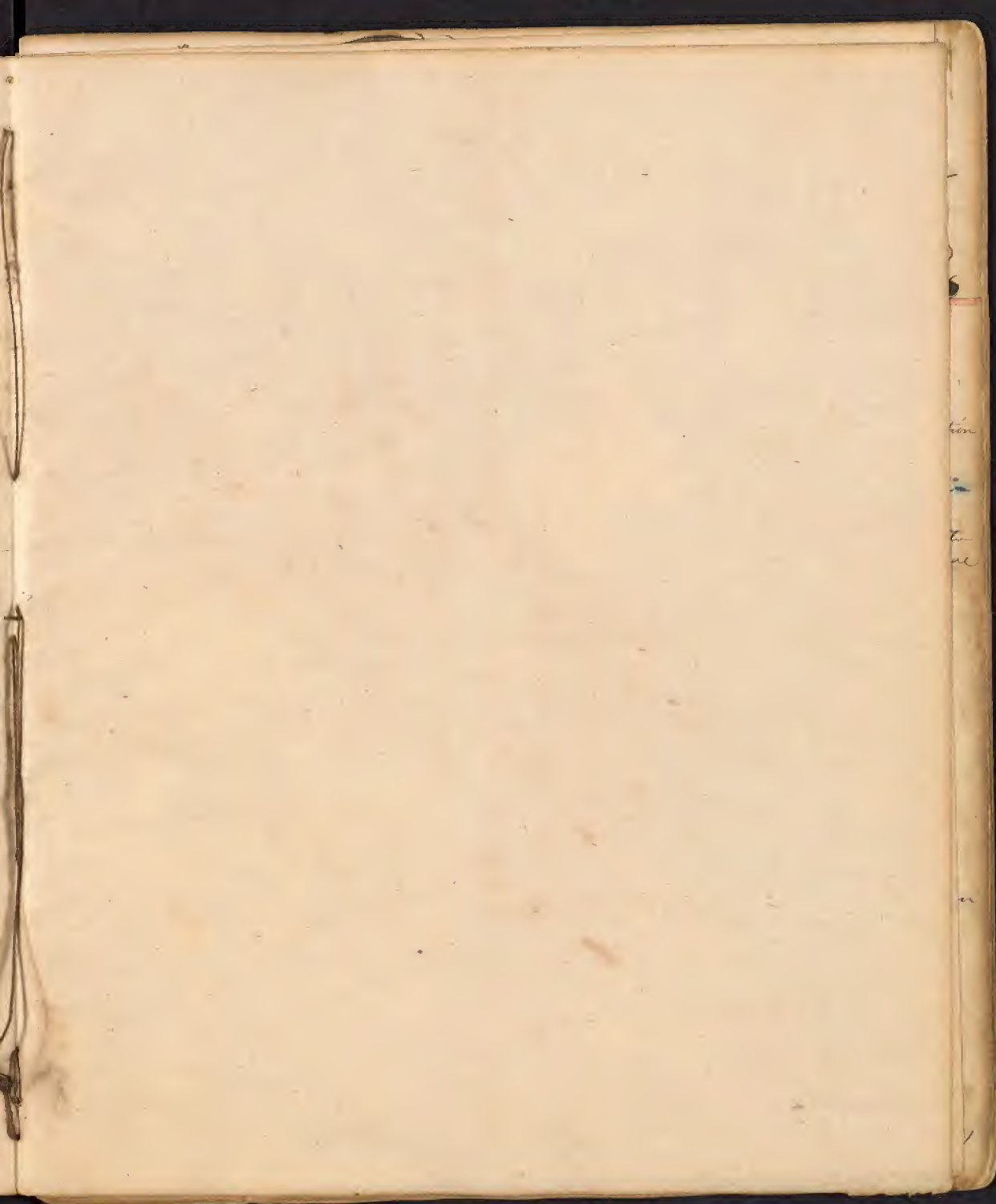
and Magnetism.

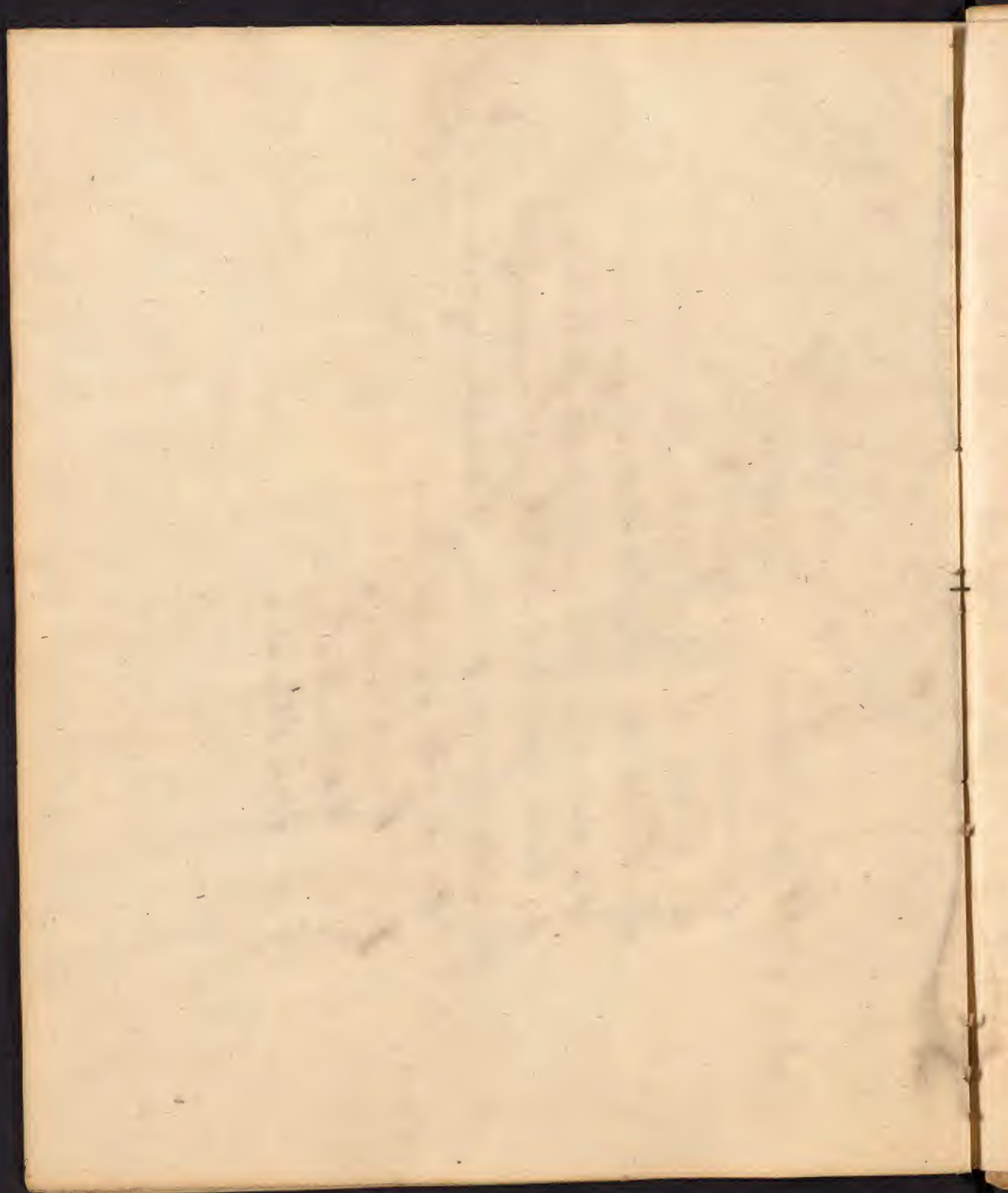
7. Currents.

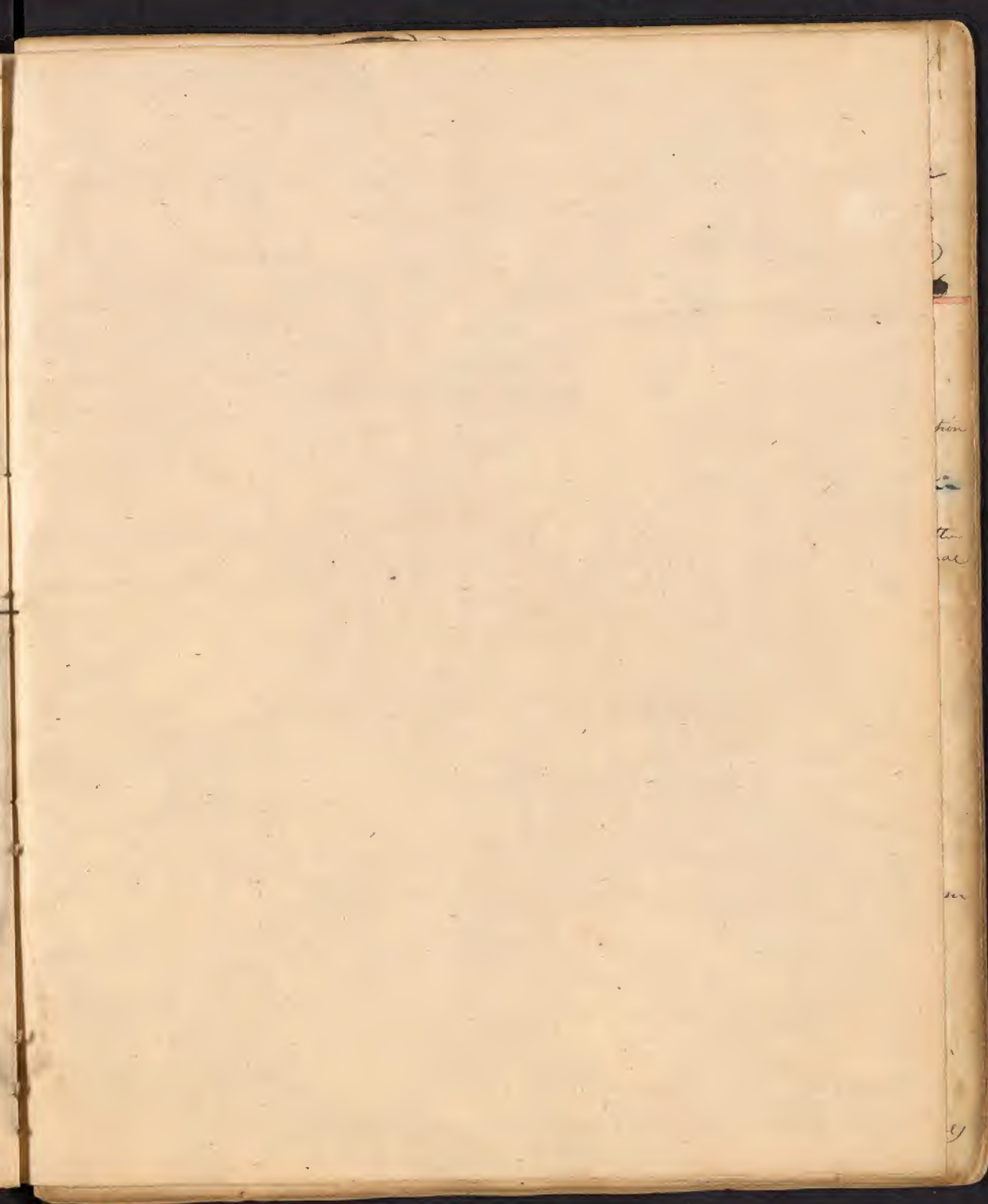
8. Calms.

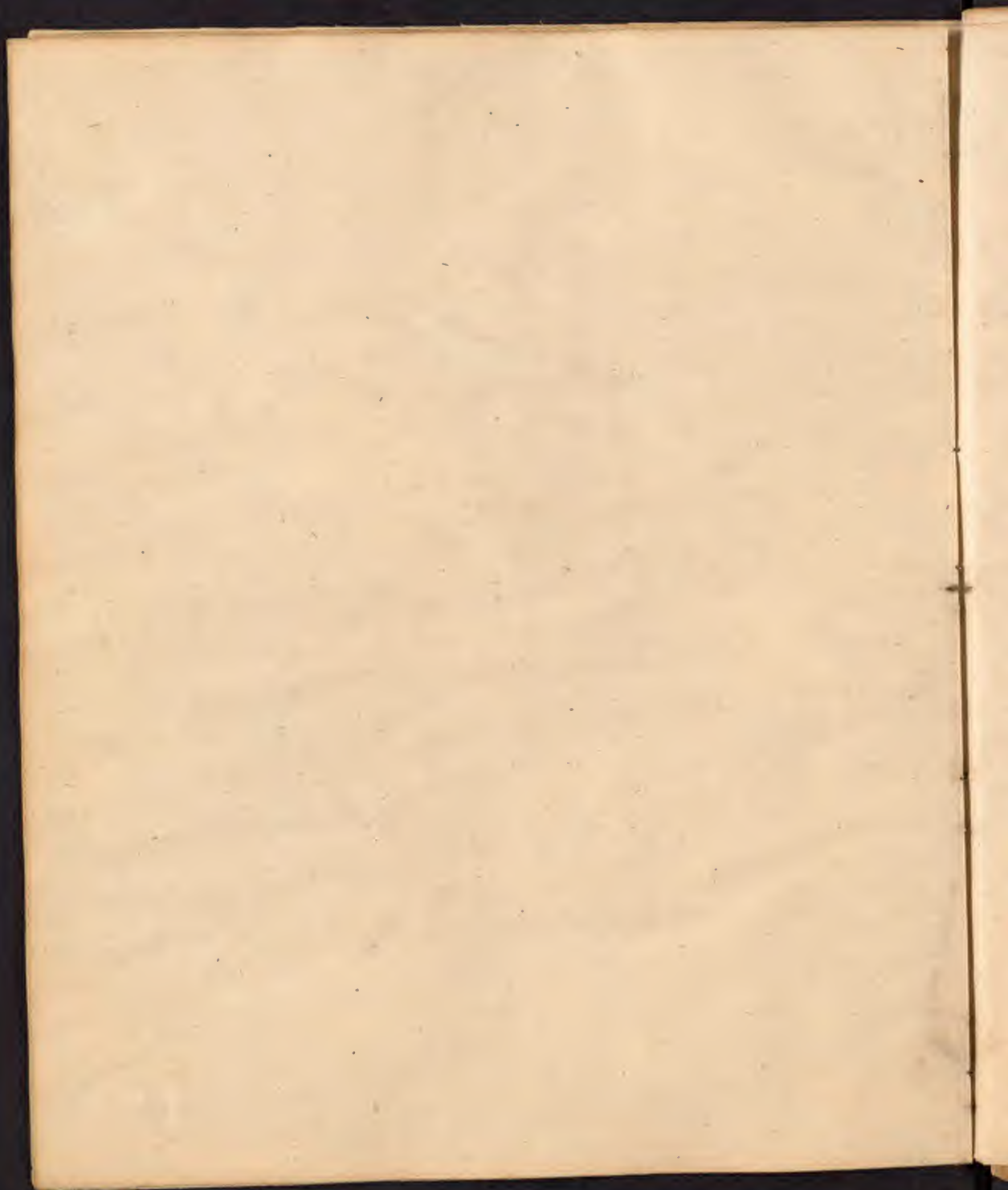
9. Mixtures.

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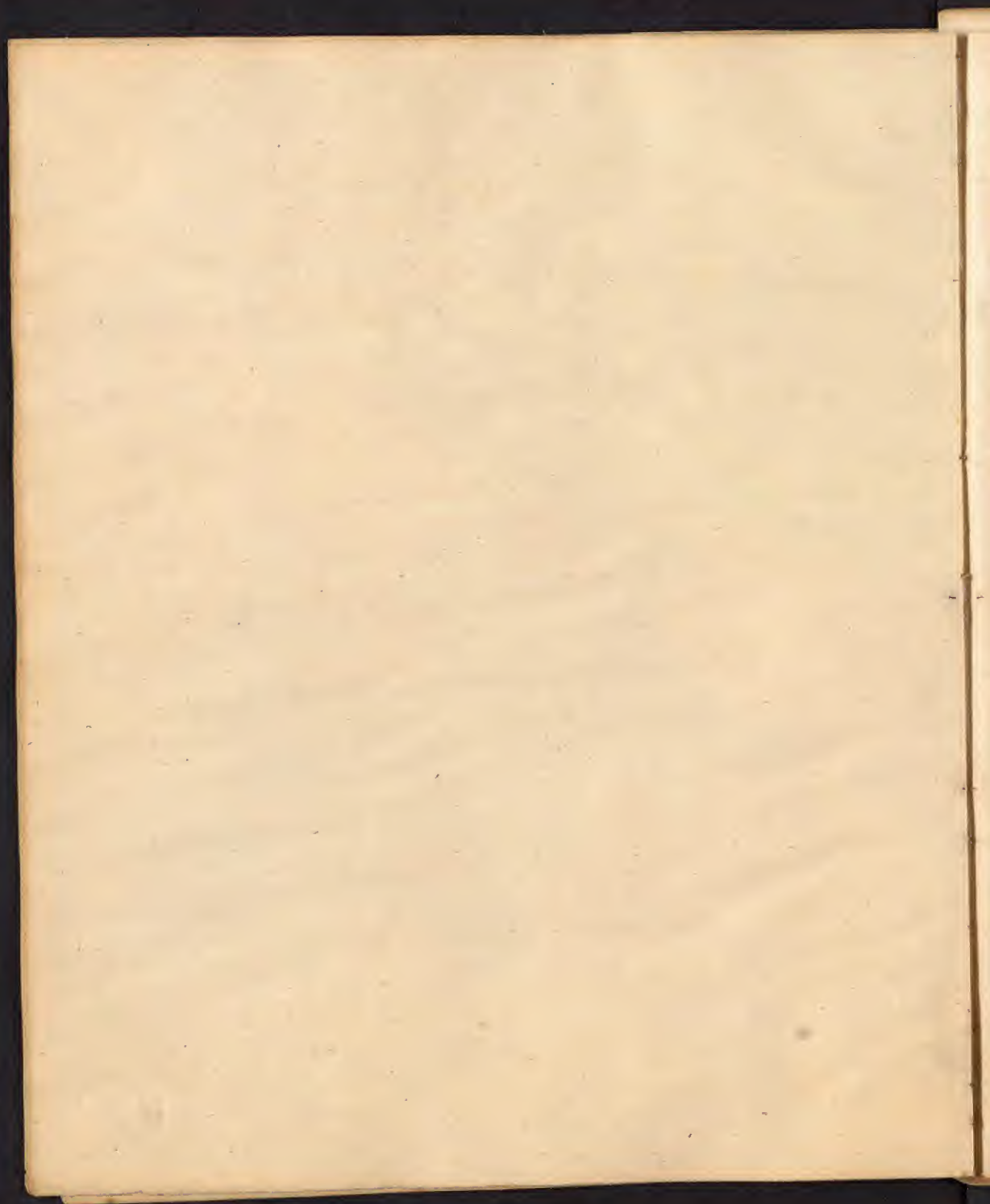
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A Remittent fever is a putrid disease associated with irritation
of the or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach,
duodenum, or of inflammation of the liver.

Syllabus

Prof. Wm. W. Keen's Lectures on the Theory & Practice
Of Medicine, Delivered in the
Medical Department of Anna College, Session 1856

10, 11, 12, stain blot &c
arising from the decomposition of things
dead & about us, and from the febrile action
in diseased bodies,
Causes (viz.) External & Internal.

Exo VEX GOV (dead) decomposed animal matter
ua (fish) (domestic, or personae)
(Marsh) Vegetable matter.
water
salt { salt and fresh water
fresh
os et ua (Marsh & fresh)

Ex One's Self

m.

To derive a knowledge of Miasmata
are four,
1. Authors,
2. Local Systems,
3. Aphors, popular Systems & Dictionaries,
4. Medicals,

Revelations in Genesis Chap. III. ver. XV & XIX, ploughing and Cultivating
the Earth, exposed to a Sun of 80° is followed by febrile diseases

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A Remittent fever is a pallid disease associated with irritation
of the or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach &c,
dysenteria, or of inflammation of the liver.

There is a low typhoid fever

fever

fever

fever

fever

fever

Syllabus.

Prof. W. Van Hook Lectures on the Theory & Practice
Of Medicine, Delivered in the
Medical Department of Penna. College, Session 1846-47

1. Miasm, miasma, stain blot &c
Syn - Miasma, { resulting from the decomposition of things
 { around & about us, and from the febrile action
 { of our diseased bodies,
 {
2. Varities of Miasm (viz.) External & Internal.

1. External Miasm.

5. Sub Varities. viz: 1st Necro Vexgon (dead) decomposed animal matter
2nd Sumato Xuma (filth) domestic, or personal.
3rd Eles - ELos (Marsh) Vegetable matter.
4th Hydralum { ^{very water} salt { salt and fresh water
 { ^{heavy fresh}
5th Eles - lumato ELos et Xuma (Marsh & filth)

2. Internal Miasm.

1. Sub Varities. (viz) 1st Idio zoxox One's Self

1st Miasm.

Arguments, The sources from which we derive a knowledge of Miasm the theory and practice of Med, are four,

1. The ancient authors,
2. The Nosological Systems,
3. The Monographs, popular Systems & Dictionaries,
4. The periodicals,

Revelations in Genesis Chp. III, ver. XIV & XV, ploughing and cultivating the Earth, exposed to a sun of 80° is followed by febrile disease

implying a Cause, that Cause is Miasm. The Ancients concealed this fact under the fable of Hercules & Atlas, the former the Common farmer, the latter the Agriculturist. The Herculean Task is cleaning, draining, Embanking, liming manuring, and Cultivating the land. Miasm is an imponderable, Julien of Lyons found no difference between pure and Miasmatic air.

1st Miasm.

Argument Supported by the Evidence of History, Gaspare and Magendie and said by them to produce Asphyxia, vertigo, fainting, loss of appetite &c.

2nd Lurid Miasm, or Lurid.

Argument 1st Sheep and hogs transported during the American war, and the fever which broke out.

2nd Black hole at Calcutta 146 persons placed in a span 80 ft square, in 10 hours only 23 came out alive.

3d Luridities in the Maison d'Arrest crowded in a dormitory.

The Excretions of the bladder & rectum of healthy persons cannot contain sources of disease. The Secretion of the Skin, parts of generation, (armpits) &c. contain them.

The localities of this Miasm are badly ventilated, badly lighted and crowded houses, with dirt and filth.

11

3^d Etes - Miasms.

Arguments

Dr Linn mentions the Harmattan which passes over the swamps and oozy mangrove thickets of the sultry regions of Brazil brings disease, In 1754, the Mortality was so great the living were not sufficient to bury the dead.

The Ancient Scythian Lake of Arctics.

The note between the det. and Spring Hills.

4th Neutralness Miasms.

Arguments

It is known from Doctors who live at the coasts and other sea side places, that salt water left to stagnate will not generate Miasm, But from a union of salt & fresh water and let it undergo decomposition and Miasm is the result. Two pools in the South of France, by name of Salt pool of Valdec & the fresh pool of Engrava - Montfalcon mentions that by their union much Sickness is produced.

The Commixture of the ocean tides with the marsh at or near St Lukes and the Pontine Marshes; also the Port Penn Marshes,

5th Elio Samate-Miasms.Arguments

For instance the Typhoid remittent of 1818 & 1819 which was — 1st A mild typhoid particular among the Dutch Redemptors.

2nd A mild Cephalic, typhoid remittent among the Citizens of the City and County, Cured by lime they alone.

3rd A Cephalic typhoid matter among the Vagrants of Southwark.

4th A more fatal Cephalic typhoid fever in the Crowded Almshouse.

5th A malignant, contagious and fatal plague in the factory and neglected Sugar House, this was caused by Idiotisms.

Internal Miasms.1st Idio.Arguments.

This is generated by febrile action, producing fever.

Idio Miasm is the connecting link between sporadic diseases and Contagious diseases.

The six varieties of Miasm mentioned differ in degree of violence.

Three important facts are to be noticed in relation to Idio Miasm.

1st That in all the varieties may contain it.

2nd It is less violent than the other varieties.

3rd As into the system it produces Extreme Exhaustion and debility.

4th It is the agent of Scurvy, Camp fever &c.

5th That owing to it and Umato Miasms assume

four different conditions viz

1st, Simple Epidemics.

- 2nd Epidemics aggravated by Sumat Miasm.
- 3rd Contagious Fever.
- 4th Expectation of Miasm by Meats, Light bodies Clothing &c.

W. H. W. 1st Division. The Great febrile principle & its Antidote.

1st Endemics, Those which return, or recur annually over a limited extent of Country.

- 1. Intermittent.
- 2. Remittent.
- 3. Idiosyncratic Continued.

2nd Epidemics, Those which incidentally occur over an unlimited extent of Country, or as Sydenham says Every ten years.

- 1. Influenza
- 2. Pertussis.
- 3. Exanthems.

Contagious, Those which are propagated by Contact with diseased persons, clothing, & contaminated air.

- 1. Typhus.
- 2. Plague.
- 3. Small pox, &c.

Antidote.

Cinchina officinalis.

Under various Names, viz:

1. Bark of Loja.
2. pulvis Commetipes
3. Jesuit powder.
4. Cardinals powder.

Endemics.

1st Intermittents.

Those which recur
or return over a limited extent of Country annually -
Considered under seven heads viz:

1. Locality,
2. Nature,
3. Prognosis,
4. Causes,
5. Pathology,
6. Prevention,
7. Treatment

1st Locality.

Considered under seven positions (viz)

1. In low wet uncultivated lands.
2. In low wet Cultivated lands.
3. Windward high lands at a distance.
4. Windward low lands at a distance.
5. High lands approximating, either high, or low
6. High lands having no special connexion with low.
7. Unaccountable Intermittents of 1821. 22 & 23

1. Low wet uncultivated lands

Arguments Low wet lands are subject to Intermittent fevers which consist of many paroxysms, with remissions &c. these places are the home of Febric Miasm.

A heat of 80° is necessary, for in the Marshes of Holland, Lithuania, & Russia where the Climate is Cold no Miasm is created. Witness the fevers in Lincolnshire, and Cambridgeshire England, Walcheren Marshes of Holland, and portions of North & South America, Among the Greeks in the Peruvian Marshes and the Pontine Marshes about Rome.

2. Low Wet Cultivated Lands.

Arguments

Fevers are generated by turning up the Virgin Soil.

3. Windward high lands at a distance,

Arguments

The flats of Annetshire in the State of Maryland.

4. Windward Low lands at a distance,

Argument

Witness the flat of Taltot in M.D. County nine of thirty seamen who were sailing on a pleasant excursion on the River when were seized by Intermittent fever, the wind having blown the Miasm from the Putrid Marshes.

5th Dry lands Approximating Low land,

Arguments

Mount Fortunate, and the Hospital at Genoa.

Spain, and other places where Miasma was carried by the air, from the low marshy grounds around the Mount, The South & East Coasts of Spain are also other instances, Mount St. Sai a hill 70 feet high, and overlooking Barcelona, and with marshes around it is also an incidence.

The Convent on Mount Augustine was healthy until the trees around it were cut down, when the Miasma had nothing to interrupt its body and the place became sickly trees were replanted and the usual salubrity of the Convent was restored.

All Miasma has specific gravity. Idio-Miasma has a specific gravity greater than all the others. Miasma attaches itself to the mist, fog, and vapours, the morning sun disperses these and in their flight they carry the atoms of Miasma with them.

6. High lands having no special Connection with low lands Arguments

The rocky and elevated lands are the confines of Portugal, generally healthy became unhealthy in 1814. The British Army encamping there, the continued warm weather dried up all the streams making stagnant pools, which together with dead vegetable matter produced Idio-Miasma.

7. Unaccountable Intermitents of the Years 1821, 22, 23 & 24

These not only occurred in Grt. and the Eastern Shores of N. A. where Miasma is generated, but in places generally free from Miasma, as for instance, Germantown, Roxborough & Kingston Jamaica, Gibraltar, &c. We cannot account for these

10

From what has been said, we draw the following deductions.

1. The seat & home of Miasm is Marshy land &c,
2. Etes Miasm the Common Cause,
3. Vegetable matter and a Sun of 80° is necessary.

2. Of Nature.

Considered under 3 Topics.

1. Phenomena,
2. Degree of action,
3. Type,

First Consider 1. Phenomena, } These are of
2. Autopsic, } 2. kinds viz

1. Vital Phenomena (Pse Mortis)

Chill, Premonitory stage ushered in by 20 Symptoms, viz

1. Sapsittide,
2. Warmth of body,
3. Yawning,
4. Stretching,
5. Blueness under the nails of the fingers and toes,
6. Head ache, or stupor,
7. Aching in the loins or extremities,
8. A sensation of Cold in the Thorax abdomen & Extremities,
9. Nervous sensations affecting the nerves of motion & the Muscular System,
10. Pulse Contracted,
11. Trembling of the jaws,
12. Chattering of the teeth,
13. Tremors over the whole body, Internally & Externally,
14. Sensibility becomes lessened,

15. Breathing short and hurried & oppressed,
16. Emptiness of the arteries causing weak & feeble pulse,
17. Venous Congestion,
18. Great Stomach weight,
19. Occasional dry coughing & tightening in the Chest
20. Compression of the mind & Dejection
21. Thirst,
22. Sometimes Stupor, Coma, and even Convulsions,
23. Vomiting of bilious matter owing to debility of Stomach,
24. Urine clear, Colorless and without sediment,
25. Aching in the joints,
26. Eyes dull & hollow,
27. Cheeks livid contracted and pale,
28. The tongue though containing Moist is associated with dryness of the fauces causing great thirst,
29. Excessive Shivering,
30. Sometimes ending in death.

This Chills is of various power and duration, lasting from 1/4 hour to many hours and even days, many have died in this stage of intermission. The Chills is the disease, the following fever or hot stage is the struggle for health.

It was a Chills that conquered Julius Caesar in Spain, A cold stage with venous diarrhoea, in a high degree is Asiatic Cholera, A cold stage with profuse sweating constitutes plague,

It is the Miasm that causes the Chills, not the fever.

Hot Stage.

1. Transient flushes of heat on the body and gradually predominates over Chills.

2. Violent vomiting.

3. The tendency of the circulation has changed from a Centripetal Action to a Centrifugal one, filling up the tissues by filling the Arteries and Capillaries.

4. Vivid imaginations of the mind &c.

5. The Chattering of the teeth, trembling, shivering &c. exchange for a desire for drinks, cooling applications, loosing of bed clothes &c.

6. Dry skin,

7. Dry nostrils,

8. Fauces parched,

9. Secretions of the Parotid, Sub Maxillary and Sublingual glands arrested.

10. Gastric Juice arrested,

11. Mucous of the bowels do do,

12. Secretions of bile do do,

14. Pancreatic do do,

15. Serous Membrane do do,

16. Lachrymal Gland do do,

17. Urine do do.

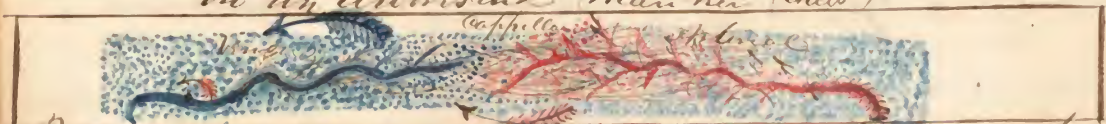
This Stage is the return of health and is to be desired; It is the reaction of the system after the chill, and is its vital fever.

Sometimes this reaction is too great, sometimes too small,

1st When the quantity of arterial blood and its corral velocity are so great as to arrest secretions, when this

is the case the reaction must be modified, There is a point of arterial action, above and below in which secretion cannot go on, so the object is to keep the reaction as near this point as possible

D. The Arterial and Venous Systems are arranged in an Alternant manner (thus)



Between these two systems is the Capillary system, and these Capillary tubes are arranged in a parallel and longitudinal order as shown above; They commonly convey a colorless fluid, but when arterial action is high they become increased with red blood, thus caused by the too great weight of blood being multiplied into the force, producing velocity.

Their inflated state or condition produces Hyperemia, a debility of the capillaries; then follows congestion of the venous system, hence Dropsy, Oedema, tumefaction & Abnormal growths.

U. This violent reaction is followed by debility which is a vac state called imitation; This imitation injures the Stamina of the Constitution & In Intermittents this rapidly terminates in from 4 to 12 hours, Spontaneously by means of the Purifying Stage. —

If the reaction after a chill be too low it constitutes

1. Typhus.
2. Typhoid.

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The fever ends the Chill, the sweating stage ends the fever, The reaction is the agent which destroys the Chill, It must be hurried on if it be too slow in its development.

Sweating Stage.

The symptoms are

1. Sweat appears on the temples, forehead, neck, chest & extremities,
2. Breathing becomes hurried and natural,
3. Pulse soft, full and of ordinary frequency,
4. The urine, though continuing dark and increased quantity, deposits a latrineous sediment like brick dust,
5. All the febrile symptoms vanish,

Since then are three great pathological considerations to be deduced viz

I. Question

How is it that the Chill Comes and goes

Answer

Stimulants are absorbed by the body, there is no such thing as perpetual motion. All action of any body is the Effect of external Causes and has no power of its own, by which it can move, it possesses a vis inertiae. We are all passing to the Cold Stage, and Chill of the age.

Q. Question

How is it that fever Comes and goes.

Answer

The fever is the reaction of the system which arrests the Chill

Q. Question

How is it that the sweating stage Comes and goes

Answer.

Exclamation of the firm prodromus Lurid
The symptoms of a paroxysm are (1.) in number (viz)

1. Chill, 30

2. Fever, 28.

3. Sweat, 23

Autopsic Phenomena

1. — Persons who die in a chill, have the blood vessels of the brain engorged with venous blood, and the Carotid arteries with black blood,
2. — The blood in the lungs is venous, of a dark purple color and congested,
3. — The heart and veins are also engorged with blood, and the Thoracic cavity contains effused blood, or bloody serum,
4. — Dark colored patches on the peritoneum,
5. — The Liver and Spleen are also engorged with venous blood

This proves sufficiently that in the Chill there is a determination of blood to the internal parts, producing engorgements of them: and that the consequent absence of blood from the skin causes the chilly coldness, and contracted Calibers of the arteries causing the smallness of the pulse; Bailey made the investigations in Rome 1823 and showed the result as above mentioned, —

Degrees of Action.

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Intumescence, more marked in England than in the U.S.
and milder here, than in the South, owing to two facts,

1. The mass of cold countries is not so violent, as that of the South,
2. The Endemics are much shorter.

Thus the three Degrees of Action.

1. Mild

2. Purificans, four kinds { A Gastric to Cephalic to Inflammation
+ Congestion

3. Malignant Producing

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>Rube</u> — | 1, Sub Mute Fever. |
| { 1. Typhus
2. Typhoid | 2, Camp do do. |
| | 3, Jail do do. |
| | 4, Ship do do. |

Dr Garach would vanish from his first division the Gastric Enteric Theory of Broussais, but in his second division he would do him homage,

Dr. Broussais

First to be considered the different primary types.

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | 1. Quotidian, paroxysm daily. |
| | 2. Tertian, do do every 3 rd day. |
| | 3. Quartan missing two days. |
| | 4. Irregular, recurring at irregular periods. |

General Table of, Pyrexia.

Quotidian,	has	an	Pyrexia.	7	6	hours
Tertian,	"	"	"	"	38	"
Quartan,	"	"	"	"	66	"

Thus;

Quotidian	6 hours	
Tertian	38 hours	
Quartan	66 hours	Blumenbach & Lobstein

General Table of, Paroxysms.1. Chill.

Quotidian	$\frac{1}{4}$ hour	
Tertian	$\frac{3}{4}$ hour	
Quartan	2 hours	

2. Hot Stage.

Quotidian	12 hours	
Tertian	6 hours	
Quartan	3 hours	

3. Sweating Stage.

Quotidian	$5\frac{1}{4}$ hours	
Tertian	$3\frac{1}{4}$ hours	
Quartan	1 hour	

19 Considered Separately in a Tabular Form

	Length of	Length of	
1. Ordinary,	Paroxysm	18	Intermission
2. Partial,	"	"	"
3. Continual,	"	"	"
4. Anticipating	"	18	Charters
5. Intractable	"	18+3	21 Chapman
6. Retarding	"	18	"

Considered Individually.

1. Ordinary.

As paroxysms and apnoea.

2. Partial.

Many affections of the nerves, muscles, and other parts of the body, observe a regular, or irregular periodicity. These are called partial Intermittent affections. At Andral relates a case of Hemiplegia. A single nerve of motion, or sensation may receive the impression made by the miasm, and intermittent affections be the consequence. It may be the studious clergyman, Lawyer, Physician, Merchant, or Statesman. We must always notice periodicity in different diseases. Nearly all Neuralgias are in a greater, or less degree periodical, and may be cured by the Antiperiodic Antidote (Bark). There is morone in persons having intermittent and other periodical diseases a tendency to an hereditary return which is Every 14 days.

Dr Rush mentions a lady who had an affection of One Eye cured by Bark.

Dr Chapman had a case in which both eyes were affected and being also preceded was cured by the Bark.
Many pains in the abdomen &c. &c. are similar.

3, Catenating or Catenary.

This is the

name given to a quotidian where it is associated with one or more diseases which give rise to foreign symptoms.

It may be connected with obstinate Rheumatism, Gumbago, Sciatica, or Cough. Galen first hinted at this. Forti an Italian Physician also first pointed this out, then Alexander Morru, and Sauvage.

Quotidian Intermittent may be connected with many kinds of Chronic Diseases. The remedy to Cure the Disease must be Admixed with Bark. Dover Powder at night & Opium at the morning & through the day, Quina,

4, Anticipating.

First noticed by

Hordy, It generally precedes its usual time two hours. It may come on at 4 o'clock, instead of 6.

5, Protracted.

In which the paroxysm does not pass off at its usual time but may continue one or two hours longer. We must watch this order of its Course. It may be taken for a Remittent. As it remains longer than ordinary Quotidian, the time for giving the Cinchona is abbreviated. We must give it in larger dose. The Rule is to give XII grs, Quina, during the Intermittent avoiding the dose by the hours.

C. Retarding.

In which the paroxysm does not come on until one or two hours after its usual time, We must watch this order of the type and see if it follows up, It is the most favorable of all as it gives more time to administer the remedy, and is a sign of returning health.

Tertian Type.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Chill $\frac{3}{4}$ hour | } Total length of paroxysm 10 hours | |
| 2. Fever 6 hours | | Length of Ague - 38 " |
| 3. Sweat $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours | | |

A. Tertian Intermittent is one in which the paroxysm returns every other day and commences at 12 o'clock A.M. It is the least obstinate form and generally occurs in the Spring of the year, also in the fall. The Autumnal Tertian is liable to run into Typhus, Typhoid, or Congestive fever. The first paroxysm in a tertian generally lasts 10 hours, beginning at 12 o'clock A.M., consequently lasts until 10 P.M.

There is in the Tertian type as in the other three stages, viz. Chill, fever & sweat

1. Stage Chill.

Commences at 12 A.M. and in the first paroxysm generally continues $\frac{3}{4}$ hour. The chill is intense, and sometimes followed by vomiting.

2. Stage Fever

(Calor mordens)

This lasts six hours, the thirst is great, afterwards followed by profuse perspiration

3. Stage. Stomach.

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Gentle moisture over the whole body followed by a copious sweat. Urine deposits a sediment. This stage lasts, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

There are five varieties of this form of disease.

1. Anticipating, ——— Coming on before its usual time.
 2. Protracted, ——— Continuing beyond its usual time.
 3. Catenating, ——— Connected with one or more diseases.
 4. Partial, ——— Associated with other pueral diseases.
- Considered Separately

1. Anticipating, This generally anticipates two hours.

2. Protracted.

This is a bad form. The puerperium sometimes continues 12 or even 16 hours in length. It generally assumes this condition in the fall. They are very apt to pass into Continued, or even Typhoid fever, owing to a disordered condition of the body, rather than to the violence of the miasm, but mostly owing to mal treatment with mal administration of Stimuli.

3. Catenating.

Associated with one or more diseases, Indicating Congestion or irritation of the Liver &c. Chiefly found with Syncope, or Soporose affections, and disease of the brain. Mostly indicates Congestion of the Liver. Also associated with Syphilis, Scabies, Scanty, Cutaneous diseases, Irritation of bowels &c. &c.

2^d Partial,

Many affections occurring every other day, are in resemblance to a tertian Inter-mittent, and hence called partial tertian.

There are 5 Species of Partial,
(Viz)

1. Simple,
2. Double,
3. Triple,
4. Double unequal,
5. Duplicate,

1. Simple.

(Days 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

(Hours $\overline{P_{10} \quad 38 \quad P_{10} \quad 38 \quad P_{10} \quad 38 \quad P_{10}}$

2. Double.

Intermissions between the large and small paroxysms
of 8 hours, " " " " " " " 25 hours

Days 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Hours $\overline{P_{10} \quad 8 \quad P_{10} \quad 25 \quad P_{10} \quad 8 \quad P_{10} \quad 25 \quad P_{10} \quad 8 \quad P_{10} \quad 25 \quad P_{10}}$

A paroxysm every day, on the odd days it is violent and long, the intermediate days mild & short.

3 Triple.

Intermissions between the long and a short paroxysm 8 hours
do do do do do do 6 "
do do do do do do 12 "

Days $\overline{1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7}$
 $\overline{P_{10} \quad 8 \quad P_{10} \quad 12 \quad P_{10} \quad 8 \quad P_{10} \quad 12 \quad P_{10}}$

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A long and violent paroxysm on the odd days, and
 the short and mild paroxysms on the even intermediate
 days with an Interruption between them.

4. Double Irregular.

Interruptions between long & short paroxysms, 25. Short Cycles - 8 hours.

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	$\frac{P}{10}$	$\frac{D}{15}$	$\frac{P}{10}$	$\frac{D}{15}$	$\frac{P}{10}$	$\frac{D}{15}$	$\frac{P}{10}$	$\frac{D}{15}$	$\frac{P}{10}$
Prolonged									
and									
Irregular									

An Indistinct interruption on the odd days. The paroxysm on the odd day is prolonged. This species of tertian must not be confounded with the Double tertian or Quotidian, or Continued fever.

5. Duplicate.

Interruption between the two paroxysms on the same day, the space of one day, and that of next 24 hours.

Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	$\frac{P}{10}$	$\frac{P}{24}$	$\frac{P}{10}$	$\frac{P}{24}$	$\frac{P}{10}$	$\frac{P}{24}$	$\frac{P}{10}$	$\frac{P}{24}$	$\frac{P}{10}$

A single tertian with two shorter but more violent paroxysms, one on the odd days and more on the even days.

Quartan Intermittent

These are termed the febrile fevers,
Length of Paroxysm 6 hours

1. Chill 2 hours

2. Fever 3 "

3. Sweat 1 "

Length of Apyrexia 66 hours

It is a paroxysmal fever whose paroxysms return after an intermission of Sixty Six hours. It may be considered under

Three heads viz

1. Nature

2. Distinguishing Marks

3. Variety

1. Nature

Docma.

Quartans revolutionize the whole system, by making strong and powerful impressions on the nervous system thereby preventing a second attack unless very mild, and destroying various nervous affections.

1. Docma.

They benefit the nervous system but not the glandular and vascular systems. They often produce Indurations and Enlargements of the Spleen and Liver. These enlargements are called paratistmic humours.

Quartans have short paroxysms and long intermissions, their parox. lasting 6 hours the apyrexia 66 hours.

The reason the Ancients called

The types of fevers in the malarial that they have is, that they called the two fragments of days viz, one at the Commencement and the other at the End of the paroxysm, two whole days. Therefore the two days of intermission in the Quartan type makes four days, when the name Quartan fever is given.

In the Quartan Type the Secretions, perspiration &c. are not so much diminished as in the other Types.

2. Distinguishing Marks.

In the paroxysm the patient feels sore as if he were bruised, There is seldom nausea, but a heaviness and dulness of the head. The Quartan is rarely seen in the Spring, but is more common in the fall, It is the most obstinate of all, after Continuum, until Spring, Sydenham, states that he has seen patients labour under it for six months, It generally attacks old persons, and those of Melancholy Temperament, It is the safest of all types of Intermittent fevers, It rarely assumes the Continuum form, when it does happen the patient is in danger, if not so it will safely terminate by perspiration and Callos. both affirm to this.

Convulsions, Chronic Rheumatism, Hysteria, and a number of Nervous affections have been cured by the interposition of Quarters (Forayer) (Boyl) says Hypochondriacal affections have also been cured by a Quartan, Van Swieten, also testifies to this, (Sydenham) says a Quartan is light and generally goes

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of a few fits. Cases of Quartan have proved ob-
stinate from Chronic Enlargements of the Veins of the Brain.
The Extent of an unlimited Chill is death. Death is
induced by Venous Congestion, as may be seen in the
dead body by the Empty State of the Arteries and
Engorged Veins. There is much Venous Congestion in
Quartans because the Chill is longer, and there is con-
sequently less time for reaction. This continued Congestion
produces Paralytic Tumors, and Chronic Enlargement
of the Liver & Spleen &c.

The Quartan Sometimes if left alone will wear out in 6th 48th Per-
tertian " " " 28 days 7 Paroxysms
Quotidian " " " 3 days 3 Paroxysms

3. Malarial

Under three heads (viz.)

- a. As to the return of the paroxysm
- b. As to the paroxysm itself
- c. As to associated diseases.

1. Chill of 2 hours.

The Chill in the quartan has
been known to continue 15 hours, but is so mild that
even the weakest person, or the feeblest child will hardly
go to bed.

2. Fever of 3 hours. The fever is short, mild, and
lasting no longer than three hours.

3. Local of 1 hour.

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The perspiration in Quarta
is small and scanty.

Paroxysms are 4.

1. Calcutating,
2. Anticipating,
3. Retarding,
4. Protracted,

1. Calcutating.

Associated with one or more diseases.

2. Anticipating.

The Paroxysm comes on before its usual time.

3. Retarding.

Delays its coming until after its usual time.

4. Protracted.

Paroxysm continues longer than its usual time.

There are five Species, viz.

1. Simple,
2. Double,
3. Triple,
4. Duplicate,
5. Triplicate,

1. Simple.

Length of Intermittent bilious each
paroxysm 66 hours.

²⁹
 Days 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
 Hours P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6

A paroxysm every day missing two days
 It begins at 5 o'clock in the Evening

2. Double.

Intermission between the large Parox. & Small one

Days 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
 Hours P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6

A severe paroxysm every regular day
 and a mild one on the following day —

3 Triple.

Days 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
 Hours P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6

A large paroxysm on the regular days and a small
 one on each succeeding day —

4. Duplicate.

Days 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
 Hours P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6 P 6

Two large paroxysms on the regular days &c

5. Triplicati

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Days 1 . 2.3 . 4 . 5.6 . 7 . 8.9 . 10
P 3 P 3 P 48 P 3 P 3 P 48 P 3 P 3 P 48

Three large paroxysms on the regular days

3. Of Prognosis.

To form a good prognosis in Intermittent fever, and to prognosticate well we must keep in mind the following Considerations viz,

1. Climate,
2. Temperament,
3. Habit,
4. Age,
5. Regard of the type,
6. Suppression of the Complaints and

Associated diseases,

These of course must be considered separately, we should read Hypericaks in prognosis. The young practitioner must not give his prognosis but write in his note book.

Kind of Causes.

These are of two kinds

1. Remote,
2. Proximate,

1. Remote. Two kinds,
 - a. primary, or Antediluvian,
 - b. Secondary, or postdiluvian

A. Primary Cause

These were made by the Deluge. The human race before the flood were long lived and more strong, than the present race, (Carré) was informed that fossil remains prove the correctness and truth of Scripture history, we have no evidences of Intermittents among the Antediluvians. Three Considerations are involved

1. Mens lives were suddenly cut down to 3 score & 10
2. Men became from herbivorous to Carnivorous,
3. the land was dry and not saturated with water,

The postdiluvian part of the human family can not so well digest vegetable, as animal food. The Antediluvians lived on vegetable food.

Eleo-Miasm produced by a Sun of 80° acting upon vegetable matter. Eleo-Sumato Miasm causes Syphilis fever:

6. Secondary Cause, (Postdumum) 32
Considered in 3. divisions (viz)

1. ~~Internal division~~, Irritation
2. Sudden variations of temperature & Evaporation,
3. Irritation of the system, Considered Separately,

1. Internal Irritation

1. Bad, and too little food,
2. Rich, and too much food,
3. The imprudent use of too much coffee or tea by a pregnant female, during the period of Lactation, nourishing food, Milk, Cream &c together with sleep are the requisites to promote the health of the Mother & Child.
4. Intestinal Worms

D. Sudden Variations of Temperature & Evaporation
Standing in a cold atmosphere &c.

3. Irritation of the System A. Internal Agents

1. Oppressing passions produced by various ways, as bad news, reverse of fortune, losses, leaving home things of a guilty conscience &c. &c.
2. Prostrating mental Efforts, protracted.
3. Excessive physical labour & muscular strength,
4. Intemperance in Eating, Drinking, Smoking, Chewing &c.
5. Onanism &c. Chiefly among Eunuchs, &c. &c.
6. Operations,
7. Accidents,
8. Suppression of Natural, or Habitual Discharges.

External Agents.

1. Cold (Astrucius with Sharpness).
2. & Heat with Sympson.

2. Proximate Causes.

Considered Under 3 heads (viz)

1. Those of ^{the} Humoralists;
2. " " Solidists.
3. " " " Humero-Solidists

Considerably

1. Those of the Humoralists.

This doctrine began with Hippocrates, and ended with Boerhaave. It includes the doctrine of Paracelsus, Broussais, Schellhammer &c. The doctrine was a concoction and critical evacuation of a morbid matter in the body. They regarded fever as an effort to discharge this morbid principle. Thompson's & Morison's doctrines are the same, Boerhaave became sensible of the fault in using Stimulants in many diseases.

He at first supposed that all diseases may be reduced into an introduction of any given series of particles of the blood into vessels in which those particles did not belong, an anomalocia

The Humoralists refered every disease to the fluids of the body, the Bile, blood, and phlegm.

I. Those of the Solidists.

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The Solidist, turned from the fluids and refused diseases to the Solids,

Harris

views are, that the Brain Secretes a Sensorium Commune and that the nerves are the Conduits, which convey it to Every part of the body,

Stahl began the doctrine of the Solidists and taught, that fever consists in a constriction of the Solids, and called it Tonic Spasm, owing to inertness of the Brain and that it occurred at the extremity of the nerves, An Effort to control this spasm was the febrile action.

Hoffman followed

Stahl by supposing that the power of removing the spasm to be seated in the general organization, and called the two powers Vis incita and Vis inexta.

Cullen's views were that the

Brain acted on the Heart, Stomach and Nerves, Vis Medicatrix Naturae Brown followed Cullen, Physic & Rask, were Brunonian; he taught that man is an organized being, Endowed with Excitability, or a predisposition to be excited by a great variety of stimuli. both External and internal, Some of which are perpetually acting on the machine by which this is maintained, Man is a burning Candle. These two States he called Sthenic and Asthenic, the former caused by accumulated excitability marked by direct debility, the latter caused by exhausted excitability and marked by indirect debility. The treatment of the former was Antiphlogistic, the latter Stimulants.

7. of Treatment.
(In a Tabular form)

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Indications & Means.

- A. Indications.
1. To shorten the paroxysm,
 2. To weaken the paroxysm,
 3. To prevent the return of the parox.

B. Means.

a. During the Paroxysm,

a. Antispasmodics.

1. Stimulants. Capsicum &c.
2. Sedatives. Opium &c.
3. Relaxants. Antimony &c.

b. During the Apyrexia.

a. Preparatives.

1. Relief of Ingesta,
2. Relief of Congesta,
3. Relief of Inflammation,

b. Preventives.

1. Sudden Copious perspiration,
2. Concentration of Arterial blood,
3. Change of habit & location

c. Radicals.

1. Use of Cinchona,
2. Salivation,
3. Gout,
4. Arsenic.

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Two heads of Treatment1. Paroxysmal.2. Apyrexia.3 heads.1. Paroxysmal{ 1. Chill
2. Fever
3. Sweat

a Quotidian.

a a b a c a

a a b a c a

3 heads.

b Tertian c Quartan

b a c a

b a c a

3 heads.

{ 1 Quotidian.

2 Tertian.

3. Quartan.

B. Means. Considered Separately,
a during the Paroxysm.1. Indications1. Stimulants

1. To Shorten the Parox.

2 To Weaken the

Capricum

This was introduced
into practice by a french Physician, John Virgus. He gave
it in the beginning of the Chill

℞. Pulv. Caps.

gr vi

Bay berries

3 ij m

or

Garlic

Mustard

Capsicum

Van Swieten cautions against this treatment, that it
is possible to convert Intermittents into Continued fevers,

Dr Samuels Plan

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Or. Sulph Quina gr xij	R Sulph Quina gr i
Ext Gentian gr xxxij	Ext Gentian gr iij
Ol. pep. nig. gr ijs m	Ol. pep. nig. = gr 1/8
S. Pile no xij vel xvi	S. Pile no i

Cold water is also a good Antispasmodic. It should not be used in delicate habits. The N. American Indians Cured Intermittents by running from their fins and plunging through holes in the Ice into the water. Balmtea is good. Brandy & water also.

Ammonia is also a good Stimulant, Whites and & Black pepper also. External applications are used, as Warm bed clothing, Hot drinks, Hot Drinks, Sinapisms, Salt, Oats put in a flannel bag and heated in an Iron pot is the best, In the Chill of Asiatic Cholera apply the oats over the whole body, bleed freely and then give Calomel in large doses and we can save our patient. Interpose new blankets above and under the sheets, Sinapisms should have layers of Sacumit and remain no longer than 4 or 5 minutes on the skin, Put them on the feet Epigastrium and wrists.

D. Sedatives.

Opium is an Excellent Sedative, is the Magnum Bonum of Medicine, It must never be given in inflammation of the Brain, Stomach, or other vital Organs, Was first introduced by Trotter & Sim, in Intermittents, Sumpratt used in Africa. Used in the Commencement of the Chill, Dose gr 4 to gr 15 vel 20 vel 25. It shortens and breaks

39 the Malignant. We should associate some remedy
in disease. In Autumnal Epidemics Opium should
be preceded by Purgatives, or Emetics.

3. Relaxants.

Antimony is the great
relaxant, Stale, Asthenic & bogel, regards Antimony
as a Specific in Intermittents.

The Lubrum Antimonialis
or fetufrage of Gray m^r, was the first preparation in
use, Next came the Empiricæ Amis powder, then
came the Pulvis Antimonialis of the London College
introduced by Dr Pearson, as a substitute for James's Powder.

Dr Fordyce regarded Antimony as a Specific in
all fevers, Lastly the preparations of W. Lysion, of Harley Street
Fordyce used Carb. Emulic Thid.

R, Ant. Et Potash. Stat. ʒ ʒs

Aqua Pur. 3 ʒ

Close Coch. Mag. Every hour

Other Remedies.

1. Ice & Cold water in the hot Stage, Ice
in the mouth, Cloths soaked in acidulated Cold water
and applied to the body, Heat aggravates the Symptoms.
Dr. The use of the Tourniquet, may be applied first to one
limb and then to another, alternating to reduce violent
reaction, It was used by Dr. Keely. It has also been used
to stop the Chills, He said it would stop the Chills in 3 minutes
and if applied before the commencement of the Chills
will prevent its return, It has not been successful in the

Hands of the Edinburgh Physicians. It should not be used in persons of apoplectic or plethoric habits. Wessel said Lellmand first recommended it.

13. Medicinal, used in the Chill to affect these objects, (viz.)

1. To stop the paroxysm, which it did in many cases.

2. To prevent its return, which it did in some cases.

The quantity necessary to be taken is from ʒss to XXIVʒ Applied to relieve the pain in the head & loins, oppressed breathing, and prevent Fever & Sweat.

Bled from a large trifurcated

Dr Barath tried the practice only once & at first only drops of black venous blood came, but after a while it came in a fine fluid stream, the patient fell into a sweet sleep.

Sometimes the bleeding will cut short the paroxysm. In Asiatic Cholera bleed freely in the Chill.

During the Agryrexia.

A. Preparatives.

1. Indication, viz.

To prevent the return of the Paroxysm.

1. Relief of Digestion.

The onset of an

Intermittent is generally preceded by a loss of tone of the digestive organs. Super of the chyliferous viscera, there is a morbid condition of the stomach, & large and small Intestines, Liver, Spleen, pancreas & gall bladder ducts & Kidneys. These organs having their functions impaired there is an accumulation of the food in the bowels, producing —

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Erythraea, Constituting Angesta,

Treatment, & Means,

1. Emetics,
2. Purgatives,
3. Diaphoretics,
4. Diuretics.

Generally the

best article is the double vomit-

℞ Antimon. Potassa. Sat. ʒi
 Pulv. Specac. ʒiij

Give this for a dose, After ten or fifteen minutes, mix the same recipe in a tumbler of lukewarm water, and give it in full spoonful doses every five minutes. It will excite copious vomiting and the last discharge will be pure bile.

Then the system is prepared for

Calomel and jalap

℞ Calomel ʒx
 Jalap - ʒx

After this give Salt, or Senega or the saline mixture.

2. Relief of Congesta.

There may be congestion of the mucous coat of the stomach of the small intestines (or large,) Pancreas, Liver, & spleen.

These are removed by Calomel, Ext. Sassafras, Hydnor. of Potassa, or Mustard. There may also be congestion of the spinal marrow, its membranes, and of the brain and its meninges. These are removed by friction Blister &c.

Indurations are removed by Iodine & Mucate of ammonia, Tinct. of Iodine in 8 or 10 drop doses

R. Hydrac. Potapae 3ij

Myungin 3ij

Liq. Potap. (Caust.) 3ij m

Give Unguent, Rub daily with this Oint.

"Ante Erupta" ointment, is also good to rub Reddening parts.

R. Ant. et potap. Sat 3j

Alap. Con 3j

Heat Ang.

3^d Relief of Inflammation

Inflammation Intermittent Venous

have inflammation of one or more organs associated,

This Inflammation may be

1st In the Brain or its Membranes.

Bark should never be given in Inflammation, Congested, or ingesta Intermittents until these Associated diseases are subdued. Death has occurred in many instances from the practice. In inflammation of the Brain, or its membranes there will be of course Cerebral Symptoms.

Treatment

Venesection

Cupping on the back of the neck

Blister as do

Antiphlogistic treatment to

subdue the inflammatory symptoms. After these are arrested, we may proceed to arrest the Intermittent by Quinine or Bark.

43 2nd Inflammation of the Bowels.

on the abdomen will indicate the seat of the inflammation
from the pain it produces.

Treatment

This must be Antiphlogistic,

R, Hyoscyamus chlorid. m. ʒss +

Clem. Ucinæ ʒss m

After we have subdued the inflammatory action we may
proceed to the cure of the Intermittent.

3rd Inflam. of the Stomach.

The Symptoms are

to be evident.

Treatment Antiphlogistic.

venesection

Blister to Stomach

Scrubbing or Cupping

Calomel & Oil (Afterwards)

we may proceed to Cure the Intermittent.

4th Infla. of the Thoracic Veins

This is known by cough, dyspnea &c &c.

Treatment

The Antimonial preparations

When the inflammation is arrested, we may proceed
to Cure the Intermittent.

3rd Dysenteric Symptoms.

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These are known by
Tremors, Finesness, and the discharges of bloody slime
or mucus.

Treatment.

Combination of Calomel & C.
R Calomel grs viij
Ole Neri, ʒvi
Sq mutton
Syr Simp a ʒi
Joints of Bone q.s. M

Cornus pseudo
may also be used to obtain a sedative effect. The Ruler
Horeii may be associated with Specac, to promote the
Cutaneous Excretions, When we have arrested all of the
Dysenteric Symptoms we may proceed to Cure the Intermittent.

Preventives.

1. Sudden Corporal impressions, with the application of
the clench on the back of the neck, up and down the
spine, Anecdote of Dr Dale Sheriff of one of the Counties of
Ireland, I Connick intended to be publicly whipped at which
had an Intermittent, the paroxysm of which he expected
would commence at 10 o'clock Dr Dale whipped him at 11 o-
clock and prevented the appearance of the Paroxysm.
Any sudden alarm, or anything
that greatly excites the mind may prevent the recurrence
of the Paroxysm.

45th 2nd Concentration of Arterial blood by the Tourniquet.

3rd Change of Habits and location.

C. Radicals.

The radical treatment of Intermittent is composed of three means, (viz)

1. Use of Cinchona.

2. Salivation.

3. Growth.

1. Manner of Giving Bark, & Arsenic.

In all the Quetidean forms of fever we have 6 hours to give the Quinia except one. Consequently we must give grs $\dot{\text{ij}}$ per hour.

A good form of giving it is Solution in water, with the addition of Acid Sulph. Aromat.

R. Sulph Quinia grs $\times \dot{\text{ij}}$

Acid Sulph Arom. $\text{grs } \times \times \times$

Aq. pur. $\text{℥ } \text{ij } \text{m}$

Of this in the Quetidean give during the six hours Intermittion $\frac{1}{2}$ vss Every hour

The best form however of giving the Quinia is in the form of Rice,

R. Sulph Quinia grs $\times \dot{\text{ij}}$

℞. $\text{℥ } \text{ij } \text{m}$.

Ext. Cinchona $\text{℥ } \text{ij } \text{m}$

$\text{℥ } \text{℥ } \text{m}$ $\times \dot{\text{ij}}$, Give one Every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour during the six hours Intermittion.

We must always divide

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the p. & y of Quercus, by the force of the Intemperance, and
this greatly gives in that time will arrest the paroxysm.
We must also continue to give Quercus
afterwards to avert the hebdomadal Chill which then follows.

2. Tertian, Simple.

Another Question. Is it proper to
arrest the paroxysm before the accession of the second chill?
The Med. profession is against it.

The Tertian type of Interm.
is the most likely of all to be followed by the hebdomadal
Chill. (14 Days)

R. Sulph Quercus	gr i
Ext. Gentian	gr ii r v
Ol. pip. mag.	℥℥ ʒss m
ft. pic. no. 1	

Give one of these every
hour. Then at night give a Comp. Colocynth pill
to purge. In the morning, again give the Quercus, continue
the Quercus to avert the hebdomadal Chill.

Simple Tertian.

Now we have 8
hours to give the Bark.

Triple Tertian.

We have 8 hours between the great & small. 6 hours between
the two smalls, and 12 hours between the last small and the
next great paroxysm to give the Bark.

Double Unequal Verticin.

pretty much the same time as in the Double Verticin.
Except that in this ^{the} paroxysm is prolonged and of course
the 8 hours may be shortened.

Duplicate Verticin.

We have 4 hours between the two paroxysms of one day
and 24 hours between the paroxysm of that day and the
first paroxysm of the next paroxysmal day to give
the antiaesth.

As the same rule of dividing the
12 grains of Quinine by the hours holds good in the
Quartan type it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it.

Formulas for giving Bark,

1 An Indian of Peru drank a cold infusion
of the bark, and at the time of the fever as produced
by his thirst, Infusib, or Condensed powder $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ of
Bark, before the paroxysm, and after a laxative
and the patient put to bed. He was made believe
the Sweet Cure cured him.

Sydenham's Method $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$ frequently
repeated from the beginning to the end of the paroxysm.

11, Vallot's Formula, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j} \text{ Rose Leaves} \\ \mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j} \text{ The juice of two lemons} \end{array} \right\}$
infused in $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$ of distilled water in which $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$
of Bark had been macerated for 12 hours, Sometimes

he added the juice of parsley. Sometimes he macerated the whole in Rhenish wine.

2. Pour on finely powdered Bark alternately the juice of parsley and decoction of Anise for two days. Place in Earthen vessels containing seven measures, Continually Agitate, Macerate for 18 days Stir 3 times per day. Dose, ʒi to vi Every 3 hours during the Intermittion

3. Fortis, Combination of articles to suit sporadic diseases, as Bark, Spess, Opium &c &c.

6th R. Red Bark. -- ʒi

Cream Tart.

Clives a a.

Serpentina a a -- ʒi M

fr Kleb. no iiij

Given morning noon

& night for three days. This was used at Fort Mifflin Baltimore &c.

7. Sulp Lancia --- ʒss xij

Ext Gentian --- ʒi

Ol pep. Mg. --- ʒi

M ft pil no xxiv.

One every hour followed by the following purgative at night (viij)

Ext Colocyath. Comp. iij ʒss

Pil Rhiz. Comp. iij ʒss

Alves Soc a a -- ʒss iij

Ext Hyoscy am. -- ʒss iij

M ft pil no iij.

49 This was used by Dr. Harrach in the Eastern
Dysentery of Peru.

Other Uses.

Used in Intermittents.

1. *Serpentaria*,

1. R. Root Bark = 3 ℥

" *Serpentaria* = 3 ℥

Carb Soda = 3 ℥

in Pt. Pul. No. 17. One every 3 hours.

2. R. 1 Bark = 3 ℥

Crane Tart = 3 ℥

Clerec =

Serpentaria = a a = 3 ℥

3. Hot Infusion of *Serpentaria alternata*,
with lime whey.

Aster Eupatorium perfol., this is peculiar from the fact
that it may be used in any stage of an Intermittent.

Cornus Florida,

Bumelia Benguiana,

Salix & its Alkaloid.

Leucodendron Tulipifera,

Angustura,

Colton,

Sulphur,

Asenic,

Quapin &c.

As before said we must never give Quinia when there is Inflammation of any Organ before having removed that phlogosis.

2. Salivation.

Substituting a new action in the System by Salivation.

3. Growth.

This effected by the Patient out growing the Intermittent, as the bones of a Child which has Congenital Hernia, by growing larger are prevented from protruding through the Orifice in the parietes of the Abdomen, any farther.

End of Intermittent.



Quinia is now very frequently ^{given} in place of Quinia. It was introduced by a French Physician. Dr. Dehaenel thinks it is a radical Cure — first stop the Chills then give the Fowler's solution to prevent a relapse

D

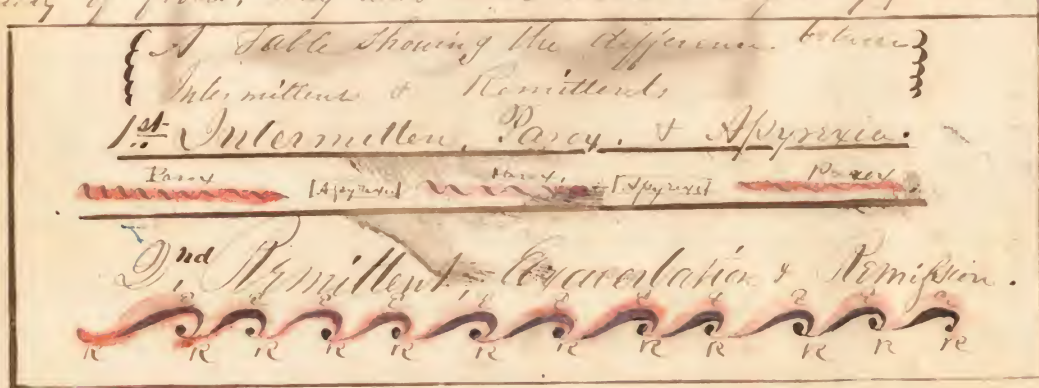
2nd Remittent Fever.

Remittent fevers are those which have no regular intermissions but have little breaks or remissions.

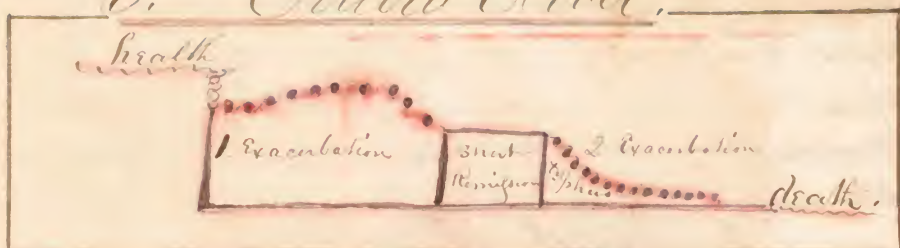
Wilson & Gullen of Edinburgh made no distinction between Intermittent & Remittent Fevers. Dr. Hama's Definition.

A Remittent fever is one which, on the one hand is not continued, without intermission, from its onset at night to a crisis at daylight continuing 24 days; and on the other hand has no daily paroxysm and intermissions but is distinguished by daily absence like breaks in the fever.

Remittents are more dangerous than Intermittents and they also comprehend a great variety of fevers. They also have various degrees of power.



Now we see that in the Remittent fever the sigmoid flexion in the above table, like the waves on the sea shore follow one another, the next one like are underway beginning its rise just before the preceding one has subsided.



Remittent are generally diseases of the United States, very seldom found in Europe, hence English Authors as well as the Continental writers say little about them in their Treatises.

Observations, or Remarks

1. In which Intermittents become Remittent, brought about by some cause.
2. Intermittent Intermittent and Endemics. There will be found Cases of Remittent occurring Sporadically among them.
3. There is occasionally an Epidemic in which there are both Intermittent & Remittent; A Mixed Epidemic ^{in Remittent} ~~Intermittent~~.
4. Occurrences of Endemics & Epidemics ^{combined} & Mild.
5. The Autumnal Bilious & Congestive form of M. F. Va. & S. C.
6. The Malignant Congestive ^{form}.
7. The Yellow Remittent ^{of Florida} of Florida and Louisiana.
8. The Burning Typhoid Remittent.
9. Infantile Remittent.
10. Typhoid Ephemeric Remittent.

The Varieties of the Old Country.

1. Mild Remittent.
2. Infantile Remittent.
3. Malignant Remittent.

- a. Autumnal Remittent
 b. Bilious Congestive "
 c. Yellow "
 d. Burning "
 e. Asthenic "

1. Mild Remittent

Symptoms.

1. Sanguine, Implicating the Circulatory System
2. Chills, Implicating the Nervous System
3. Drowsiness, Brain & Spinal
4. Stulticity.
5. Abdominal Disarrangement.
6. Dyspepsia.
7. Loss of Appetite, & nausea.
8. Dry & hot skin & thirst
9. Sweating, — but not regular
10. Pulse sometimes regular, rather too frequent.
11. Slight debility.
12. Remission distinguished by sweat, Cloud in the urine or by both.

Implicating the
 Circulatory System
 Implicating the
 Nervous System
 Implicating the
 Digestive System

As the day declines the fever becomes
 Quiescent — from 9 to 12 o'clock

This is very much like the Typhoid, kept in the Quotidians there is not the debility. There are no Interruptions but Exacerbations and Remissions. The Exacerbations like the waves of the sea follow each other in succession, are distinct but inseparable, and connected. They occur sometimes at noon, sometimes at midnight.

Shall we let them alone? Will this fever run itself out? No the symptoms augment daily, and morbid Dispositions, and Congestions follow.

The mild Remittent will not terminate itself

The Brain & Liver may also be congested. The pulse we have said is quick. This is owing to Activity, frequency, i.e. too much always indicates debility, in this mild Remittent. This is understood upon the same principle, that we breathe two Inspirations in Summer where in the Winter, we make but one in the same space of time.

Because in the summer there is less Hydrogen & Oxygen in a given bulk of air, because of the rarification of the atmosphere by the heat. Therefore we are obliged to make two inspirations to take into the lungs, the same quantity of Oxygen & Hydrogen.

This frequency of the pulse then is caused by the heart having to beat twice in the same space of time, that it could if the patient were in health, to propel the proper quantity of blood. Hence the Activity, the pulse is from 90 to 100 rarely to 120, in 2 minutes.

The bilious deposits in the Alimentary canal sometimes pass off as in Cholera. A bilious Crisis but not fatal, there is no inflammation of the Stomach in mild Remittent, there is though a dyspeptic Condition of the Stomach & Intestines.

The Remittent runs on in this way 12 or 14 days

55. Treatment.

Bleeding and vomiting in this form are not now used. They will increase the debility. Vomiting will increase the irritability of the stomach and duodenum, and bleeding, the debility.

The indications are as follows:

1. To remove the bilious, morbid irritating and accumulatory solids.
2. To remove the irritation of the stomach & bowels.
3. To correct the hepatic functions.

These indications are all met by Calomel & Salap and other means, Calomel is given to restore the action and modify the secretions of the liver, and to relieve the bowels from the oppression of the Bile.

Dr Rush gave

Calomel gr x

Salap - gr x give this

late at night followed in the morning by a decoction ofenna & manna with fennel seed, with or without Sulph.

Magnesia, The fennel seed allays the griping disposition of theenna. It should be prepared over night by boiling

enna ʒi and fennel seed ʒi in aqua Oss to ʒij give ʒij Every two hours. This will effectually evacuate the bowels and materially reduce the febrile symptoms. When the purging is over give Calomel in grij doses as a correction Every two hours. The disease may be of an hepatic or gastric

Character

R Calomel gr ij

Ant Emetic gr ʒ

Nit potass a a gr ʒ M

If the disease be of an Hepatic Character give the above R^y every two hours. It is an excellent anti-fetorific. If however the disease have gastric symptoms we must abandon the Fast Emetic and use Specae.

R Specae gr i or ii if
hit potash gr ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

We must watch and ascertain if there are any tar-like discharges upon the action of the purgatives we have given. If there be any, and Copious, recovery is pretty certain & vice versa. Here at this stage of the disease Tylen's preparation will suit either the Hepatic or gastric symptoms.

Tylen's Antipulv N^o 2 gr v
Tylen's Blue Mass — ʒ i ʒ ʒ ʒ ʒ

ft. Pre us ʒ ʒ give one of these every six hours. Tylen's Blue Mass is only true Protoxide of Mercury and it may here be remarked that Tylen's practice has been good. Care must be taken in the treatment of this disease to avoid hypercatharsis! After we have removed the foul coat from the tongue which evolves at the commencement of the disease, excessive purging will irritate the stomach and bowels and bring another and fouler coat on the tongue, and here the indication to the injudicious and undiscerning practitioner would be to resume purging again in order to clean the tongue. Under the influence of excessive purging the tongue as before stated becomes again coated, we must watch this. The tongue in Remittent fever is of more importance than the pulse, we must stop purging! By the continuance of this second coated tongue

57) and the continued purging the symptoms of the disease become aggravated and the case assumes a fatal form, from the intestinal irritation, this irritation may run on to sub-acute inflammation of the stomach & bowels, this condition of things may be accurately ascertained by percussing the abdomen, If inflammation be present there will be pain felt directly over the parts.

Another mode of treatment must now be adopted, Leeches must be applied directly & exactly over the seat of pain, when the Leeches come off apply over the same place * Aloes & Myrrh absorbent poultice, This is warm & soothing & by its moisture and density will keep the trophics open & cause them to bleed for sometime, If the poultice become bloody apply a new one and the effects will be excellent, It acts upon principles of attraction, If this should fail we must resort to blisters and more potent Antiphlogistic remedies.

* Aloes & Myrrh Poultice

1. Stale, Wheat Bakers bread grated,
2. pour on boiling water,
3. Drain until the water becomes pure,
4. Decant it on a piece of Lincot or Book muslin

The Lincot should be laid on the abdomen the poultice over this and Enveloped,

Diet

The best nourishment is Barley water it has more Farina in it than anything else

Drinks

For drink the patient should take toast water, To promote rest Dover's powder may be given in gr.ij doses Every two hours, for four or five times,

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The bowels must be kept open and gently moved every day by laxatives to prevent accumulations of fecal matter, bile, fordes or other ingesta, which may be a source of irritation to the bowels inducing prostration of the system and bringing on Typhoid, or Typhus Fever.

R. Ocean Tarbuth ʒij
O. Ricini — ʒiv ℥

Repeat every 1/2 hour, ℥

R. O. Ricini ʒi

Cast Magnesia ʒi

Sq. Menth. ʒij

Syr. Simple ʒss ℥ A mist

Give ʒss every night.

Gridley's powder are also very good as a laxative. Sometimes there is restlessness with a hot dry skin, ^{fever} this is relieved by spts nit dulc. ʒi in aqua pur, Continued or not with Spiritus Mindereri.

R. Lig Sact Ammonia ʒvij

Spts Nit dulc — ʒj

Sact Sinct apiv q℥ XXX℥

Give ʒss every two hours. It may also be greatly relieved by bathing or sponging the body with Tepid water.

59 2. Infantile Remittent,

This is common to Infants & Children,
Causes.

1. Over Eating.
2. Over Drinking.
3. Crude and indigestible food, or matter in the Stomach & Bowels
4. Solid & Adult food

Symptoms.

1. Head hot.
2. Sick Stomach,
3. flushing of the cheeks.
4. Growlings,
5. Restlessness and fretful ness,
6. Stupor,
7. Great general irritation with Tension,
8. Tense and tense abdomen with more or less general pain over the whole belly, this may be detected by percussion.
9. Sickmess produced by smell & Eating of food,
10. Coma as if there were water in the ventricles of Brain
11. Skin pale & livid & parched,
12. If the exacerbations occur in the night, the patient is pauciper with perfect restlessness.
13. Palms of the hands hot, this is the pathognomic symptom.

Treatment

The peristaltic action of the bowels is sluggish and also the secretions of the alimentary Canal, hence these two conditions require something more powerful than salt, Magnesia or Castor oil, These articles will do no good. We must give drastic purgatives, such as Calomel, Camomory, Gamboge, Aloes & Colocynth. These articles may be varied in their combinations. Their use is to increase and rouse to more healthy action the sluggish action of the intestines and also their secretions. These Infantile Remits are therefore of a Chronic Character, and the child is pale, sickly looking and Emaciated.

In children we cannot ascertain the state of the disease and the disease itself by the tongue and pulse, but in infantile Remittent we can always diagnose the disease by the fact that the palms of the hands are exceedingly hot & burning. This is the pathognomonic symptom.

With regard to the Cephalic symptoms, we should never in this disease shake the child's head for the purpose of blistering. Dropsy of the Brain is seldom caused. Give the following

{ R, Calomel gr 1
 Left Colocynth - gr 4
 Aloes - gr 4 am

Or,

This should be given night & morning

{ R Calomel gr 1
~~severe~~
 Colocynth gr 4
 Gamboge gr 1 AM

When Cerebral symptoms supervene we must keep the room dark, quiet &

(6)

and dry, perfect quiescence, rest and a well ventilated room, with warm, dry and clean bed clothing.

Diet

The diet should consist of Barley water and Cream Combined

Drink, Toast water, water of the pith of sassafras or of the leaves of sassafras.

The Case if properly managed will usually get well in a week.

* 3. Malignant Remittent.

Malignant Remittents are characterized by Extreme debility, signs of putrescence, faintness, feeble and deficient breathing, soreness over the body, lassitude, Cephalic pain & heaviness, feeble irregular pulse, less animal heat, want of appetite, blood seems defibrinated, secretions putrescent, Petechia, lips swollen and parched, urine brown, mind wandering, twitching of the tendons, skin hot & dry. The bowels sometimes are Costive, sometimes loose. The Exacerbation generally occurs about 12 o'clock M. We must never bleed in the Milder, Infective Remittent, but in Malignant, Our Remedies are Bleeding, Blesting, Leeching, Purgings & Calomel. There are three

Varieties (viz)

Small, Stormed, irregular pulse.

1. Quotidian,

2. Tertian,

3. Double Tertian,

1. Quotidian.

begins at six o'clock A.M. and goes on with high excitement the exacerbation lasting 18 hours

Then follows a remission of Chills but no Intermission
2. Tertian.

Begins at 12 o'clock, M. and runs on
 10 hours and then abates 38 hours.

3. Double Tertian.

First a heavy Exacerbation and
 a remission, then a light Exacerbation followed by
 a remission.

3. Remark on Causes.

There are two Causes
 of malignant Remittent. The one Causes the paroxysmal
 and the Other Causes the Septic, Gastric, Puerperal & Lao-
 denic Disease.

1. Cause Paroxysmal.

Often the rains in the Southern States are postponed until
 August and it is well known that a wet August
 makes a sickly Autumn. The rains make large pools
 or surfaces of stagnant water over the Earth which by
 acting on vegetable matter and by a sun of 80°
 become dried up leaving cracks or fissures generating
 miasma which acts upon systems previously debilitated
 by the extreme heat of the hot summer. But why
 should this type be Remittent or Continued or Intermit-
 tent or tertian, or double tertian? We cannot tell.

The indications of treatment are therefore obvious, being the chief ones which are subject to subdivisions. The two chief indications are

1. To Cure the Paroxysmal Disease

Means The use of Quinia, This to be used in the three varieties before described, as it is used in Intermittent to Cure the Solar fever

Emetics,
Purgatives,
Bleeding,
Cupping,
Leeching,
Calomel,

There are two reasons for making a distinction between Intermittent & Remittent Fevers

1. That Remittents have so many varieties
2. That all Remittents demand the removal of a certain condition of the Liver Stomach and Brain.

Varieties of Remittents

- | | | |
|----|----------|----------------|
| a. | Autumnal | Remittent, |
| b. | Bilious | Congestive do. |
| c. | Yellow, | do - do. |
| d. | Burning | do do. |
| e. | Asthenic | do - do. |

Bilious Autumnal Remittent 64

The 1st Exacerbation lasts 6, 12 or 18 hours as the type may be, and then follows the 1. Remission

Characterized by softness of the skin, abatement of heat, softening of the pulse, abatement of pain in the head, back & loins, and a short but unrefreshing sleep follows.

The symptoms of the 1st Remission may be briefly summed up in

- 14 Items.
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| { | 1. Abatement of Excitement, |
| | 2. Abatement of pain |
| | 3. Return of Cutaneous Secretions, |
| | 4. Sleep, deeper in the degree |

Such is the 1st Exacerbation and 1st Remission of an Autumnal Remittent in the Southern and Western States, and North West parts of our own Country.

But again the symptoms resume aggravated and with them Delirium.

Treatment.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Primary, | or Partial & General |
| 2. Secondary | |

1. Primary

1. To relieve the Hepatic Congestion,
2. To relieve and correct the Hepatic functions

2. Secondary.

1. To relieve the Irritation of Stomach, Brain & Duodenum
2. To remove the Paroxysmal fever,

Means:

Emulsion, Purgatives, Diaphoretics,
Sedatives, Alteratives, Tonics
Cupping, Cold Tepid Effusion, Stimulants,
Emetics, Mercury, Blisters

Bloodletting should be used early in the course of the 1st Exam
rather than in the 2nd and in the 2nd rather than the 3rd Exacerbation
The Antispasmodic should first be given

R Tart. Emetic

gr i

Pulv. Sp. cal -

gr viij M

Followed by Jalap gr x. Calomel gr x. We may
now bleed boldly and decidedly until the head & paroxysmal
symptoms cease and until the pain is arrested, the
Stream should be free and of good size. Then Leeches
if there be Local distress. We shall find the buffy coat of the
Blood by receiving it in a large vessel.

Cold and tepid effusions
are excellent. One part of the system may be hot another
Cold. Cold must be applied to those parts that are hot
and painful & any. Whether the feet or head, and if any
of the parts of the body be too cold we are to apply heat to
those parts, by hot Aets, hot cloths &c.

Diaphoretics. Rhenus powder, Saline mustard, Tart Emetic
or Symplics Antispasmodic preparation may be used.

Tonics. Such as Quinia, Eupatorium, Serpentina.

Bilious Congestive.

66

This is a disease principally existing in the South. The pulse is feeble and contracted, breathing oppressed, Cold Skin, face pale, lips livid, Stupor, the tongue generally remains unchanged in the 1st paroxysm - Very little or no pain over the Epigastric region. In the second paroxysm, Stupidity supervenes, tongue dry. Tympanitis, Tormina & tenesmus bowels loose, hiccups, Subdultus tendinum and North blow the scene, which may terminate from the 5th to the 12th day.

Treatment.

The first step should be to arouse the extreme capillary vessels, by means of the warm salt water bath mixed with mustard, or bags filled with Hot oats, after which apply Stimulating Embrocations, such as decoction of *Cantharides* & *Serpentino*, then give Calomel, Camphor & ~~Opium~~ *Ammonia* - Combined or formed into a pill. After this give *Narcos powder*. The Opium may then be thrown in, in larger doses, which is considered to act almost as a specific in this form of Fever. It has been given from ʒj - x and even xx grs for a dose.

67 Yellow Fever.

a. s. Violent Exacerbation. (From 24.36 to 72 Hours.)

b. s. Short delusive Remission.

c. s. Exacerbation. (Typhus)



Symptoms - Yellow, or lemon colored skin, intense heat of the whole body, vomiting of dark colored matter, Lassitude, restlessness, slight variations of Cold and perspiration, tongue white & dry the paroxysm may last from 24 to 72 hours, in the ^{stage} of exacerbation strong arterial action intense heat, dry parched skin, frequent efforts to vomit with a discharge of a dark Coffee ground appearance. After 2, 3 or 4 days a short Remission takes place, the friends of the patient fondly anticipate a speedy recovery but the Remission is a delusive one, It is only a Calm preceding the storm. It returns with redoubled violence - Great soreness is now felt over the stomach - retching, and efforts to vomit, hiccup, dark discharges from the bowels, when the disease affects the head Low muttering, convulsions of the muscles of the face, yellow, difficulty of breathing, the extremities become cold and death takes place. - Plague is a disease of the blood, Billious Fever of the Liver, and Yellow Fever, that of the Stomach. In the first stage the blood becomes defibrinated, The secretions of the Liver become morbid &c. As the disease is seated in the stomach, the first step in the Treatment will be to arrest the circulation - applications of Cold or Ice water, Arouse the capillary system by Rubefacients of Capsicum brandy &c.

68

In the Onset, then quiet the nervous system by Opium, Calomel and large bleedings. It may be placed under two heads, Inflammatory and Congestive, In the Inflammatory form Act promptly in the first stage, If the stomach is full give an Emetic (i.e.) if the attack came on soon after Eating. Sulph Zinci gr. xv
Spiceae - gr. xvi

Followed up by a solution of Salt and warm water, in large quantities until free vomiting is produced, then give Calomel in large doses, so as to produce its effects as soon as possible. It may be followed by Saltz or Oil to clear out the Primæ Viæ. The following is a very good preparation for that purpose.

R, Calomel - gr. xv
Castor oil - 3 vi
Mint Syrup - 3 ij
Jus of Bar - 3 lixvi #

by giving this mixture it is more apt to be retained by the stomach, after this give Calomel in Vg. doses to bring on Mercurialization as soon as possible. If you can bring the patient under the influence of Mercury he may be saved. If the head be much affected shave off the hair and apply the Cold Clutch, bring the head of the patient over the edge of the bed and pour on a stream of Cold water, from a picher or any such vessel - When there is great pain over the abdomen, apply cups followed by a mustard plaster, If that does not relieve the pain, apply a blister over the whole abdomen or Epigastrie region. In the Excessation, Bloodletting, and Mercurializing the system, constitute the Shed Anchor of our hopes. The bleeding should be copious and from a large Orifice so as to make a decided suspension on the system. In the very onset

69
It may be carried to syncope, one large bleeding
will be more effective than several subsequent smaller
bleedings, and not so liable to bring on prostration.

In the Congestive form,

As we must rely principally on
the use of Calomel, If the disease in the onset takes on the
Congestive form - Avoid the use of the lancet. The first object here
will be to arouse the Extremes Capillary system, Apply the hot
baths, then rub the patient dry, and apply dry heat. Lotions
filled with Hot Water, hot Bricks, hot bags of oats &c. Give the
patient a stimulating Emetic, at the same time make use
of stimulating embrocations, such as Sassafras, Brandy,
Capsicum &c. afterwards the following answers a very good
purpose

R, Calomel = - gr X
Rauis powder = - gr X
Capsicum = - gr V
Ext Colocynth = - gr V 14 pills 2

In the Unifusion, the great mischief is done, hemorrhage
and black vomit, are the consequences of that mischief.
To allay the great irritability which now manifest itself
in the stomach give Aeth, lead in ij gr doses, or Sulfur zinc.
Nit Silica in ʒ gr doses answers very well. given every 2 hours
it is however to be cautiously given - As soon as the stomach
will bear it give large doses of Quinia. Also large doses
of opium to allay nervous irritability, when a stimulant
becomes necessary give Brandy & Milk which answers
very well. In the Consalutose the patient should not be
allowed any solid food whatever, the Diet should consist of barley
water, thin gruel, a soft fresh Egg, &c

Causes - From a hot sun acting on a strong plethoric subject

70

Burning Remittent.

The Symptoms are, Surface apparently Cool, while internally a sensation of burning, or intense heat exists - Violent thirst, rough tongue which takes on a dark appearance, Complexion inclining to a yellow, intense pain in the head, nausea, gnawing pain in the stomach, pulse full and strong, breathing short and hurried, Depression at the praecordiac, It generally ^{attended by obstinate constipation} goes on in this way four days, when it will terminate by a Crisis, Either favorable, or fatal, The Crisis is, Diaphoresis, Anuria &c.

Treatment.

In this kind of Fever use the Canst. freely, draw blood copiously and from a large orifice, so as to make a decided impression on the system, Apply Cold to the surface, Either by Cold water, or Ice & water, then give Calomel to restore the secretions.

Atteric Remittent.

Coldness of the skin at the onset

This form of Fever arises principally from human Effluvia, filth &c. being crowded together in low filthy places, such as jails, on ship board, and some of the narrow alleys of this City &c. It generally commences with coldness of the skin in the neck, followed by slight reaction, internal heat intense. Sometimes it is attended by a rigor and Convulsions, followed by acute pain in the head and stomach. These symptoms go on for the 3 former days of the disease.

Treatment.

Fever bleed in this form of fever, use dry cupping over the Epigastric region, the first requisite is pure

71 And choleraic acc, The bowels should be kept open by active purging — Restore the balance between the External and Internal Circulation by means of Astringents. Give the patient Cold or Ice water to drink it also may be given by Injection, As soon as the patient will bear it, give Barks or its preparation in full doses. The Convalescence in this disease is generally retarded and slow, —

Idiopathic Continued Fever.

^{Colic or any derangement of the} This kind of fever generally increases in the first and second week, sometimes going off on the third or fourth, or even longer. It has no Intermittence or Remission, but continuing to increase until carried off by a crisis. It may run into Inflammation, causing disorganization of the internal organs. In this disease there almost always exists an increased excitement, a fever in the evening from 5 to 6 o'clock. It commences in Languor, Disturbed Sleep, alterations of heat and Cold, pulse from 90 to 105 and soft. Depression of body and mental power.

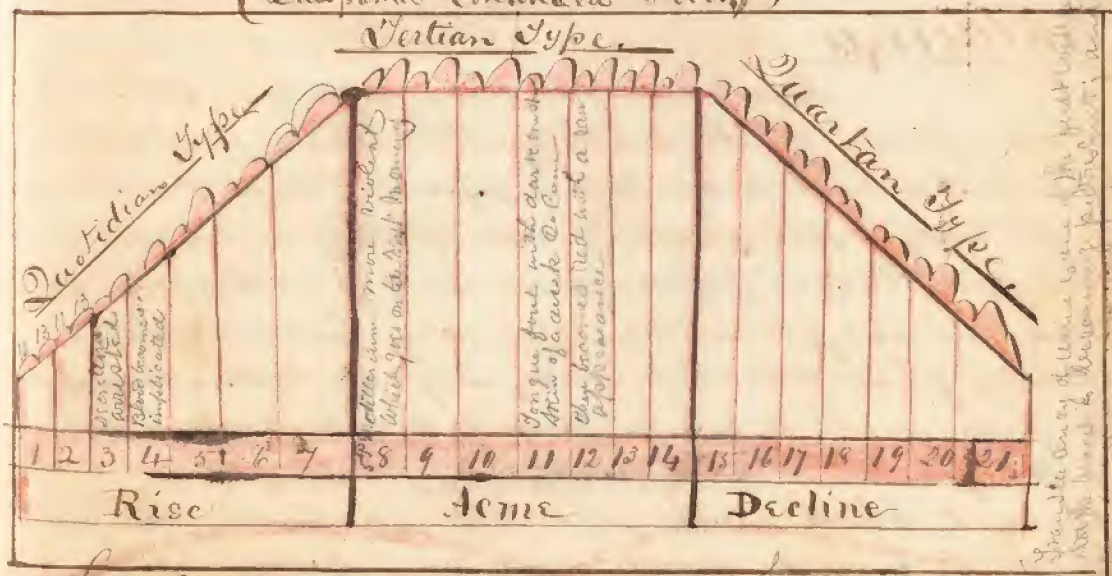
(Diagram.)



The tongue coated with a {5 PM} brown fur and clammy oppression at the praecordia, Urine decrease in quantity and translucent, The faeces become black and Liquid, a brown crust forms on the tongue and teeth, putrefaction of

the fluids takes place and Hemorrhage generally follows. There is generally no delirium until after the 3rd or 4th paroxysm has taken place. There are two kinds of delirium in this disease the first generally commences about the 4th day comes on at 5 PM and goes on until the 14th day, which may be attributed to want of function of the Brain, The second may also come on about the 4th day but in this state the Countenance is flushed the vessels of the Eye injected, which plainly tells us that lesion in the substance of the brain is going on, whereas in the first no traces of lesion or inflammation is found.

{ Prop. Larrach's Diagram }
{ Lapsathic Continua Fever }



Treatment. Means should be made use of to bring on artificial Crisis, Antimony is the great remedy in this disease. If given with good adjuvants it will carry off the fever. It should be given in the first seven days of the rise of the fever.

73 It makes a soft pulse, makes the skin moist and soft, promotes the flow of the fluids through all the vessels, restores tranquility and ease to the patient. It may be given in ^{this give in the morning gr 40 clock} combination with Speac or Opium or both. The diet should consist of farinaceous articles as Tapioca, Sago, Roasted apple, Barley water which is best of all, as a drink the patient may use toast water. The bowels must be kept in a laxable condition through out the disease. When Stimulants become necessary, use Wine Whey, Serpentina & Ammonia ℥.

Set of symptoms, 1st that of General fever and that of the Mucous Membrane.

Influenza. ^{wateriness of the eye} falls and pain in the head, soreness followed by cough. Symptoms, Tension, head ache, (disturbance of mind, pulse quick and irregular, skin soft, tongue moist and coated with a white fur, pain through the muscles of the body. It generally attacks the young and robust. The first stage passes off in about five days, then follow Secondary symptoms, which are very liable to take on a chronic form, which generally is of an inflammatory character. — It is not confined to any particular season of the year. Treatment.

Do not bleed in the first stage, unless there are pleuritic symptoms present, which is sometimes the case, first give an Emetic — Speac gr x. Sulph Zinc gr v. After this a purgative to remove ingesta. Then give the Saline Mixture ℥ 3

Startan Emetic

or Speac ʒ 3 ℥

Give ʒss every 3 hours — or the following mixture —

R. Super Carb Soda — ʒss give it ʒij every 4
 Wine of Speace — ʒij 2 or 3 hours in inflam
 Stomachal Wine — ʒi matiny Cases —
 Aqua Menth ʒi ʒij We may give doses
 Simp Symp ʒss ʒi powder at night.
 Aqua pur — ʒss ʒss 14 afterwards give tonics
 to prevent debility — The Sodic preparations are some
 times useful in the disease,

Pertussis — runs & breaks in its course
Treatment — Do not confine the pati
 ent, let him have the open air, give him a nourishing
 diet &c. The use of Belladonna is the best article I have
 tried in this Complaint In fact I have never known
 it to fail given in dose of ʒss every 3 hours. It should
 be given until it manifests itself on the system which
 is flushed face dilatation of the pupil &c. The Super
 Carb of Soda, mixed with Simp Symp is also a good arti
 cle given in dose of ʒss 3 times a day — but my remedy
 is the following

R. Ext Belladonna — ʒss
 Simp. Symp — ʒij
 Aqua Menth — ʒss

of this give a teaspoonful every 2 hours —

It may be used until the symptoms ʒss ʒss ʒss
 ʒss Flushing of the face & head
 dilatation of the pupil
 then continue it as

For more acid

Scarlatina

Scarlet Fever, Inflammatory Congestive & Eruptive.

1st Scarlet Fever Simplex. 2nd Anginose.

3^d Maligna. In the first form the pulse is generally from 144 to 160, and contracted, the eruption, or efflorescence makes its appearance from the 3^d to the 5th day. When the eruption is efflorescent it will be more severe, if also the eruption becomes suppressed, the more danger there will be to the patient. At about the 14th day the patient may appear perfectly well, but be on your guard, and caution the parents or nurse, the slightest exposure is almost always sure to bring on a relapse, which generally proves fatal.

In the Anginose there is Swelling of the tonsils, difficult deglutition, pulse from 132 to 168. Nausea, & sometimes vomiting, tongue dry and florid, pain in the head, languor, prostration, next small ulcers form in the throat, followed by white sloughs, which separate, and leave a raw surface beneath.

Next the glands of the neck sometimes become enlarged and suppurate — Maligna: Pulse small and feeble, and contracted, skin pale with alternate flushes, the eyes dull and somewhat injected, tongue covered with a dark brown fur, next ulceration and sloughing takes place. —

Treatment

In Simplex, the first step will be to remove all ingesta and as the throat is always more or less affected, therefore give an Emetic (but do not give that Emetic in this disease) the best Emetic is Sulphuric gr. v. Spues. gr. xij for a dose, followed by a purgative, and the best article for this is Calomel & Oil Castor or the following may be used. Calomel gr. v. Oil 3ij

196

Aqua Menth, ʒss. Syr. Simp, ʒss. This is the use of Belladonna.
 Give the Extract in ʒss doses, every hour until Effluvia, or
 dilatation of the pupil takes place, After its Effects manifest them-
 selves it may be discontinued for some time and renewed
 again, — In the Anginose form, I have found the follow-
 ing an Excellent Formula.

Dose a teaspoonful Every Hour	{	R. Ext. Belladonna ———	ʒi
		Aqua Menth, ———	ʒss.
		Syr. Simp ———	ʒss.
		Aqua ———	ʒiijss. III

In the Malignant

In this form you should give
 an Emetic immediately, then follow it up by bleeding, you
 must kill the fever, or the fever will kill your patient
 and this should be done at the very onset of the dis-
 ease. then give the following

Dose a teaspoonful every 2 hours, Avoid the use of acids in Scotlandina	{	R. Super Carb Soda ———	ʒss
		Ext. Belladonna ———	ʒi
		Specac. Sim ʒij	ʒij
		Syr. Simp ʒss	ʒss
		Aqua Menth ———	ʒss
		Aqua Nistile ʒiijss	ʒss III

Also the Iodine in the form of Lugol's Solution, I have found
 an excellent remedy give from 3 to 6 drops immediately
 before meals to prevent a relapse, which almost acts
 as a specific — The following Gargle may be used
 to the throat

R. Capsicum ———	ʒij
Chloria Soda ———	ʒij
Aqua Bullent ———	ʒss
Acetos. Com, a a	ʒss

7th If you apply blisters, always do it as soon as the Eruption is gone, let it remain until the skin becomes red, then take it off and dress with Balsam of Castor which will raise the blister, they should always be carefully watched to prevent sloughing, which it is very liable to do when left on too long

Mercurials The Eruption makes its appearance about the 4th day ^{the first} Continues 11 days

Treatment. In mild cases the first appearance of the rash moderates the fever, in this form of the fever all that is necessary is to use means to keep up the effluence, by warm drinks &c. If the fever is of a violent kind use Venesection and the Saline treatment.

If the fever 3rd day from { R. Saline mixture — 3iv
 Antimonial wine — 3i
 Spg water — 3i M

In the violent forms, Warm drinks, hot Salt water bath Hot Cataplasms &c may be used particular if the rash recedes and takes on the Confective form, you may then give the following.

make into iij pills { R Calomel — ʒviij
 give 1 every 4 or 6 hours { Camphor — ʒij
 Opium — ʒss
 Dark Emetic — ʒss M

Blisters, Sinapisms, dry heat &c. may be used, bleeding becomes necessary in some cases, when in this stage, when this is resorted to, do it cautiously. Do not purge in these diseases Emetics should not be used - give the patient sweet water as a common drink

Varicella

They come in successive crops - about
the 3^d day the pox assumes a watery
appearance becoming opaque - and
sometimes to pus - it is superficial
and has no cone formed as in
small pox -

Treatments

Remove all ingesta by a vomit
and purge - Diluent drinks and
a ventilated apartment with light
Bed clothing - after which much food is not
necessary -

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

The vaccine matter shows to ^{be} taken about the 9th
day - when in a state of Erythra - (has now not contain any
after vaccination - about the 3rd day we show
a small Eruption, about the 6th day the Eruption shows
a decided Eruption which augments in size
until about the 10th day it shows a round
margin - in the center there is a small knot the
which is specific in the vesicles -

between the 3 and 4th month is the best age to
vaccinate in. Variolous or modified goes on
regular to 18 months old. until the 3rd day and then
the vesicles begin running with ulceration - or Pustulation.

Varicella is an acute small Pox.

Modified Small Pox,

which may be modified by age, by vaccination,
by inoculation, by treatment — ^{See}
1721 & early Mortages introduced inoculation —
But Cornish were under sentence to be hung, they
had their choice to be hung or inoculated, they
preferred the latter and all saved their lives —

The great object in the treatment is in avoiding the
Furunculency from which all the mischief arises ^{but this} ~~is~~ ^{is} this
disease.

Vaccine virus first discovered by "James Pank" ^{of Dorset England, long before Jenner introduced the}
practice — Data obtained it from small

gradually increase the strength of the
absorption - if congestion prevails give Small
-ies - to prevent putting on the face
It is attention that makes the cut -
the children of time to prevent the secondary
Effects of absorption which produce the active
open each foot with a needle ^{passing out the line} from ^{the} ^{apophysis} the
notions of vision - Distorting the whole surface
if the face has been attempted to prevent putting

to in more detail use the matter when in a state of
lymphatic, and should be taken stand or before
the points say -

but blending the object is to preserve the symmetry to our
existing conditions which should be done with great
judgment. The position must be noticed, the tongue
the nerve, and the state of the vessels - ^{that} the
activity presiding the non-voluntary action - and applying the
finger in this disease the action is too great in the
surface of the body - therefore they may be used to remove
ingesta. afterwards Rub up a little Caustic Effects
to remove the abnormal condition of the glandular
structure of the intestine - Disphragtic are also
useful and if these the stomach & bowels is best
the Chloride of Soda is useful every two hours
I have found it to be the best article I have
tried in this disease - I can also recommend
the Crocote - You must also watch the con-
-dition which leads to ulcer or slough
for this purpose keep away the light and
use a weak hot salt argenti gr i Aqua ℥ i

[illegible]

June 10 04 —

1. Passiveness
2. Compulsion
3. Inaction
4. Deceiving self
First Passions
—
1st dealing with facts & events & lower limits

Diagnosis of your kind violent action indicates that is
danger - there is another life than between the upper
- one of a face skin almost always fatal -
coming from a life of violent action -

A fine book with a highly colored & illuminated
back & front. Durable cover, perfectly mounted.

back a flat back,unken, and as much
of the same, Penzance or the same

of England; the negative or prophylactic is always
back - I make from 14 to 17 - Mass. then violent

Also the present volume - the late Mr. Prothon

The better - the more often we reduce

Scarlatina, or Scarlet Mearles 28

Treatment

Keep the patient cool, light diet &c. very little medicine is necessary in this disease, more than keeping the bowels open by some mild laxative, a Saline Cathartics &c. —

Urticaria —

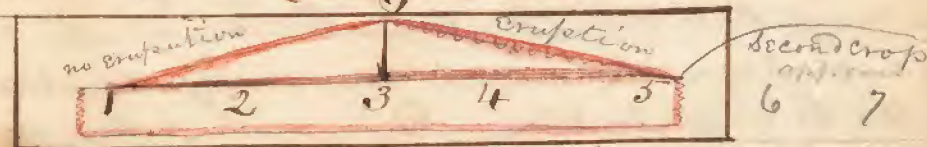
This occurs chiefly in Summer and is ^{very often} seen in children about the period of dentition, this is not a dangerous disease, all that will be necessary is to keep the bowels regular by some of the mild purgatives —


The urine is
alkalescent

Small Pox

Associated disease

Its limits of contagion 1500 feet.
This may be considered under three heads (Viz) 1. Distinct, 2. Confluent, 3. Modified. In the distinct there is generally, head ache, Lassitude, Mammæ, and sometimes nausea & vomiting — It generally ^{ends} in until the fifth day. It may be considered as having two crisis on the third and fifth day — when the Eruption makes its appearance. — (Diagram thus)



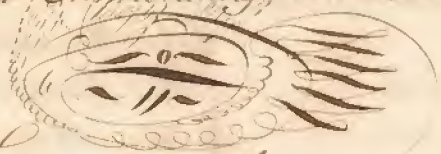
You will always find two crops of the eruption which may be calculated as three to two, the largest being of the first crop (thus ) those have distinct periods

19 of maturation therefore always bear in mind that
then two crops of pustules

Treatment, Eristhia give Species
and do not

It may be considered as phlegmasia,
and therefore the Antiphlogistic treatment is implied,
when the symptoms run high bleeding will be necessary
also Cathartics such as Calomel & Oil, Emetic such
as mix of Potash in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ grs Every 3 hours, with $\frac{1}{16}$ gr of
Fast Emetic — Acet Cinchona 3i Every hour or two — Chloride
of Soda may be given through the whole course of the disease
in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr in a table spoonful of ^{mint} water Every 2 hrs
or you may combine with the Soda Croscote 18 gr 3 times
a day — they both acting as a tonic, and have a tenden-
cy to allay irritation of the Stomach — When the Eruption
is very severe the following Ointment has a good effect
and you may anoint the patient from head to foot
(be it die) R, Clean lard 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ melt it and pour it
in hot water, skum off as it rises to the top, by this means
you purify it, then add 3i Rose water which makes
a very fine ointment and has a soothing effect on the patient
Keep the patient cool, give him cool lemonade for drink
If the Eye should be much affected, keep a constant app-
lication of Cold to the parts — Emetics should not be
used unless in the worst to remove ingesta, The bowels
should be kept regular, — To prevent pitting on the face
take a needle and go from pore to pore till you evacuate
the matter as it forms, and touch lightly with Conium
by this means you will prevent it entirely, I have done it,

and seen it done with happiest effect, — A 80
 blister over the whole face will also prove sitting —
 When there is much cerebral affection shave the head
 and apply Cold, When Ulcerium exists, the use of Can-
 har is the best remedy — The Secondary fever commences
 on the resorption of pus, after the maturation of the pock-
^{Resorption} — Sydenham's plan of treatment is now universally employ-
 ed, (i.e.) the Cooling and Refrigerating plan — Instead of
 the hot bed, and Stimulating treatment that was formerly
 practised. —



Typhus Fever.

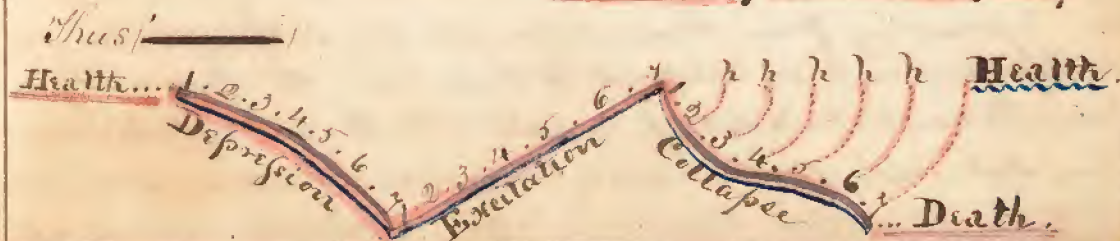
In regard to Cause, I believe it to be Etero-miasm.
 It may be regarded in a double light Endemic. and
Contagious. It may be calculated according to the following
 (Diagram.)

Typhus. (Typh.) Stupidity.

Cause. Virulent Etero, Etero-lumato- and Idio-miasmata.

3 Stages. (Viz.)

1. Depression = = 7 days
2. Excitation = = 7 days
3. Collapse = = 7 days



81 3 kinds!

1. Simple.

{ Miliar
{ Gravida

2. Inflammatory.

{ 1. Cephalic,
{ 2. Pulmonary,
{ 3. Abdominal.

3. Congestive.

{ 1. Cephalic,
{ 2. Pulmonary,
{ 3. Abdominal.

Symptoms. Heat little increased, pulse small and weak and quick, great prostration of strength, loss of mental power, Stupor &c. It may be associated with Inflammation, or Congestion of any of the internal Organs or the Brain, - the premonitory symptoms are, a dull pain in the head, a peculiar sensation in the stomach, giddiness pain in the back and limbs &c. &c.

Treatment.

In the Depression, it is to revive the torpidity of the extreme vessels, and recall the circulation from the internal to the external, for this purpose give an Emetic. If it be of an Inflammatory form bleed, before you give the Emetic, the Eupatorium is an excellent article with the Emetic; then give Calomel gr. X. Jalap gr. XX. After the patient is purged then set in to mercurialize the system, by small doses of Calomel, until the gums become slightly affected,

the effect of the Cataplasma should be obtained in 82
 the earliest stage of the disease if possible. If it
 operates on the bowels give 1 gr. Calomel, with the Calo-
 mel. If you can mercurialize the patient, you will
 bring on a full pulse, and a healthy reaction.
 In all cases connected with Inflammation of any local
 organ, you may use the Stunct, also locally by means
 of cups or leeches. — The use of Cold water, either by
 the Douche, or Effusion, or Sponging the body, is an excellent
 remedy when used in the early stage of Excitement, when
 there is a flushed face, and great thirst &c. but when
 chilliness, or paleness exists do not adopt this plan, when
 this is the case, it may be necessary to use the warm, or
 hot water, to arouse the Capillary system, after which
 the Cold may be applied — In severe affections of the
 Head, a Bladder filled with water containing Ice, may
 be applied, at the same time using Revulsives to the
 extremities — The internal use of Diaphoretics, such as
 the Root of Asarum, answers a very good purpose — In
 the Colicæ, use Stimulants, such as the Carb. Ammon
 in ʒj, does in ʒij Wine Whisky — The Wine Whisky is made as
 follows, R ʒij milk put in an earthen vessel put over
 the fire and when boiling, add ʒij Wine — this forms
 not only a Stimulant but also tonic — The following
 I have frequently used

Use a Tablespoonful ev 2 hours with ʒij of the Wine Whisky —	{	R. Carb. Ammonia —	ʒi
		Simp. Syrup —	ʒij
		Mint Water —	ʒij
		Aqua Distill —	ʒij

8th the wine whey act as a tonic and will nourish the patient, when you give the stimulants watch your patient after every dose. If a violent delirium follows, If the eye becomes red, the skin and face flushed &c. then stop your stimulants immediately. Therefore watch your patient about the 14th day and if collapse comes on, then you apply the stimulants as stated above carefully watching their effects. If by these means you bring delirium, flushed face skin dry, pulse corded &c. Cease your stimulants at once, then shave the head apply a blister to the occiput and use rubefacients to the surface of the body such as Brandy, Capsicum, Turpentine &c to the wrist, epigastric and abdomen, have had the happiest effects in local inflammation in this form of fever, If the inflammation gives way, you may resume the wine whey, &c. or the following will sometimes answer better

R. Camphor - $\frac{3}{4}$ ij

Sulph Ether - $\frac{3}{4}$ i in dose

+++ drops every 2 hours - Camphor is given in this disease to meet the functional delirium, particularly in cases of females. Mustk is also useful in & is made into a salve every 2 hours in cases where subcutaneous tenderness exists - Opium is given in great prostration restlessness or wakefulness - but when Coma is present do not use it - In Cephalic Cases use the lancet, cups, leeches &c which must be done early, subdue it at once, In Cases of Inf of the Pleura, the lancet & blisters, and that in the early stages or your patient will sink into

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Collapse. In Congestion, We mean to arouse
Capillaries, by means of the hot bath, hot Cat, thep
entire & Capsicum. The following table may
better illustrate the

Treatment in Typhus.

A. Simple.

In the 1st Depression.

Emetics & Eupatorium purfol.

Calomel gr X to N.

No 1. 2. 3. Every 3 or 4 hours.

" " 2. Excitation.

Cold water to the surface,

Ice to the mouth,

Bladder of Sea water to the head,

Saline Effervescence draught.

Spts Nitric, Vin Antimony &c.

" " 3. Collapse.

Wine Whey, Vol Mixture,

Caster oil & Spts Turpentine,

Campfer, Mus N, Opii. Rectus,

Brandy, portw, ale &c.

B. Inflammatory.

Blood letting at the onset, to overcome
completely the local inflammation, or the
peculiar plethora & then local depletion,
and blisters if necessary.

C. Congestion.

Hot salt water bath, followed by
dry heat and rubefacients to excite
the extreme vessels.

2^d Division Phlegmasia.

Cautidote.

It commences in, heat, redness, dilatation, increased fluidity, An unnatural solidification, pulsation in the parts, Effused Serum, Emigration &c. It generally begins at a point and spreads, the point is red owing to red globules of blood gathered into the parts, there is also warmth or heat, which may be considered as a Constitutional, or Sympathetic Excitement— and nothing more, remove the local Inflammation, and the Excitement, or fever will vanish. It being nothing more than the shadow of the local disease, therefore the remedies should be directed to the local disease, They consist of 1st the Leech 2 Cups, 3 Bleeches, 4 Blisters, &c.

1. Cephalic.Pain matris.

Symptoms. pulse hard full and frequent, in the first stage, afterwards small and contracted, very severe deep seated pain in the head, fulness and redness of the face & eyes, Impatience of light, and noise, constant watching, Impetuous and furious delirium, often a peculiar brilliancy of the Eye &c. It is sometimes accompanied by nausea & vomiting & spinal distress — Cause. — Exposure of the head and neck to the direct rays of the Sun, passion of mind, sudden changes from heat to cold, suppression of Continual discharges, Metastasis of Rheumatism, Gout &c. —

Prognosis. This is a very dangerous disease particular
when it occurs after metastasis. If the symptoms are very
highly acute, it is a sign that it is a very dangerous disease.

- White Sulphur 1 lb
- Green Sulfur 1/2 lb
- Acacia 1/4 lb
- Opium 3ij
- Singapore 3ij
- White Mustard 3ij
- Red Mustard 3ij
- Chlorinated Magnesia 1/4 lb
- Nitric Potash 1/2 lb
- Hypocyanous 3i
- Salts & Oils
- Milk
- Alcohol
- Spirits White
- Spirits Ammonia
- Spirits Peppermint
- Colony 3ij
- Essence 3ij
- Essence of Sassafras 3ij
- Essence of Peppermint 1/2 lb
- Spirits Myrror 3ij

ing is the "Sheet"
case; which should
of blood drawn,
iced, the orifice should
decided impression
becomes tense and
toms are somewhat
employed - Blisters
should be shaved
lid; Warm Stimulating
I have found
Rye Shorts - 96 1/2
Boiling vinegar 01
Mustard 3i 1/4
thick and let this
be surrounded by
recent Evaporation,
rating of the feet.
Surface of the Stomach
such as produce Scours
, or magnesia, the
on with the Valtz -
next morning give Vgo

more, and at 7 o'clock give the infusion of Senna, salts and
Fennel Seed, which should be kept up daily, to

Division Phlegmasia.

Antidote.

redness, chillata.
Solidification, pro
Union of
springs, the pain
gathered into 1
which may be co
athetic excite
Local Inflammation,
It being nothing
disease, Thence
to the local de
Cups, 3 Leeches,

Ria matulis

in the first stage
more deep seated
the face & eyes, &
watching, Impet.
peculiar brilliancy
by nausea & vomit
Exposure of the he
passion of mind,

of continual discharges, metastases of Rheumatism,
Gout &c. —

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Prognosis. This is a very dangerous disease particular
when it occurs after metastasis. If the symptoms are very
high resisting all the proper remedies, It ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~very~~ ^{is} ~~eliminates~~ ^{eliminates}
fatal — Treatment.

Bleeding is the "sheet-
Anchor" of our hopes, in this disease; which should
be repeated, not regarding the amount of blood drawn,
bleed untill the heart's action is reduced, the orifice should
be a large one, so as to make a decided impression
on the system at once, If the pulse becomes tense and
hard bleed again; after the symptoms are somewhat
reduced, cups, or leeches may then be employed — Blisters
to the nape of the neck, the head should be shaved
and a bladder of cold water applied; warm stimulating
applications to the feet, the following I have found
to answer the best purpose; R. Rye Shorts — ʒss
Boiling vinegar Oj
Mustard ʒi ʒii

make the poultice at least 2 1/2 inches thick and let this
cover the whole of the feet, It should be surrounded by
flannel, and over this oil silk to prevent Evaporation,
this will keep up a continual sweating of the feet.
Next are purgatives, arouse the mucous surface of the stomach
and bowels; for this purpose use such as produce strong
discharges, Calomel followed by Salts, or magnesia, the
enna may also be used in combination with the Salts —
give ℥ss Calomel at night, at 5 next morning give ʒss
enna, and at 7 o'clock give the infusion of enna, salts and
fennel seed, which should be kept up daily, to

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If present Hypercatharsis follow it up by Antimonials
or of Potash combined with Digitalis, which will
prevent, or have a tendency to prevent Effusion on
the Brain, by checking the action of the heart and arteries.
To check thirst give Soda, or Ice water, or bits of Ice may be taken
and left dissolve on the tongue. To nourish the patient
give him Rice water, Barley water, Oatmeal gruel &c. —
This disease is not liable to take place in childhood, or
old age. It is generally confined to those in the full
vigour of manhood.

Arachnitis.

This is generally a
disease of childhood. It may go on for some time before
it shows itself, Symptoms, contraction of one or both pupils
a sharp tense pulse, a red spot on the cheek, sometimes
irritation of the bowels, As the disease goes on the pupils
become dilated, attended with great restlessness, Irregularity
of the muscles of the Eye, the Motor Nerves are generally
agitated &c. [On this subject Read Rush] Cause, — (Dentition, Worms,
Blows on the head, a scrofulous diathesis &c. &c.)

Treatment

The first step will be to remove the remote Cause 2. the remo-
val of the Local Inflammation, 3. Moderate the action of the heart.
To remove Effusion on the Brain. — These indications
are met by Calomel, begin with $\frac{1}{4}$ gr Calomel. 3 or 4 times.
Then give frequent small doses of Calomel, The least
should be used moderately, Ice and Cold water to
the head, Revulsives to the feet. Blisters to the nape

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of the neck, you should try and bring the system under the influence of mercury as soon as possible to facilitate this, it is best to make use of mercurial friction at the same time you are giving the Calomel's. If you can bring on Salivation your patient will be saved, On this depends the fate of your patient.

Cerebritis,

Autopsy. The Infected State of the Cortical, and medullary substance, softening and formation of pus, and Haemorrhage. The Anterior are more ^{frequently} affected than the Posterior lobes & the middle lobes more so than the Anterior. It is almost always confined to the age of from 60 to 70 years, and generally takes on not the acute, but the Chronic form.

Symptoms. A fixed and violent pain in the head, Vertigo, Stupidity, the Senses are defective. After these symptoms have slowly advanced, several weeks perhaps, paralysis or Apoplexy follow and the patient dies.

Treatment

In this case do not ^{use} mercury, The lancet and other Antiphlogistics are necessary, Continue with Alteratives, but as the disease is generally confined to old age there generally is not much to be done, otherwise than to relieve the patient as much as possible.

In Inflammation of this Cavity, It is attended by
Fever, difficulty of breathing, cough and pain—
In disease of the Thorax, the best plan to detect it
is by percussion, by laying the fingers of one hand between
each rib then doubling, or bringing those of the other
hand to a point, and gently tapping, you will dis-
cover the sound. It may also be discovered by Aus-
cultation, the solid rod should be used to explore the
heart & Aorta, the thick Cylinder with a small cavity
to resting with the voice, the funnel shape for that
of respiration. If there is an ulcer in the lungs, the reso-
nance is changed, for altogether another sound, peculiar,
The voice of the diseased person is lost to the ear,
and will appear as though proceeding immediately from
the cavity of the lung. Inflammation of a serous sur-
face, Inflammation of mucous surface, and Infl. of inter-
stitial cellular tissue, which constitute the three species
of Thoracic Inflammation

It often commences in the tonsils, and extends down to the larynx & glottis & kills on that way.

Symptoms. A peculiar Shill Whistling, deglutition impeded. Great pain about the Larynx and Epiglottis. Swelling, breathing shrill, and difficult deglutition, Inflammatory Excitement of the whole system. The surface inflamed for an inch by two inches, it has proved fatal in 10 hours. It is an arthritic inflammation, never going beyond this, but subsequent tumefaction caused by venous affusion. Prognosis. Prognosis. asphyxia. Blood letting must be resorted to early, after the system is somewhat reduced, this is to be followed

Specific, Sulph, Zinc, & Vgr Specac. $\times \frac{1}{2}$ gr. dry ^{Comit} =
by leeches to the throat, and leech largely — It is
a disease that speedily proves fatal by strangulation
unless early checked by these means; After leeching largely
apply warm poultice over the parts to promote the bleeding
by the leech bites — Then give the triple Emetic, Sulph
Zinc, ^{Vgr} Specac ^{x 2} and Tartar Emetic — If this plan is followed
up your patient may be saved — Therefore before you
leave your patient, Bleed, leech, and vomit him.

Cynanche Tonsillaris Croup.

This I consider altogether a spasmodic disease,
Symptoms. Pain about the larynx, with a peculiar ^{Sensation} shortness of breath —

A peculiar ringing of the voice, of a croupy
character, difficult ^{and laborious} respiration, and fever, It generally
confines itself to children, It is the effect of cold upon
the body, and generally prevails during the winter sea-
son, It is preceded by hoarseness and cough, quickening
of the pulse &c. "Read Cullen" It may be termed fibrinous
Inflammation, which may go on and form the false
membrane.

1st indication Prevention

Treatment.

To prevent the formation of a membrane, Bleed boldly
in the onset, then give the Emetic, Sulph. Zinc, &c.

Specac. $\times \frac{1}{2}$ gr, Tart. Emetic grs. give the half for a dose
After free vomiting, give a large dose of Calomel,
which should be continued to induce a new action.
Blisters may be applied over the throat, and I have found
great benefit by following them up by a plaster of scotch fluff.

Catarrh.

This begins at the Eye, or Conjunctivitis and ends in the bronchia, with a mucous, or mucopurulent discharge &c.

Treatment.

The best plan is to put a flannel roller around the neck, then give Hore's powder \times gr. Calomel $\text{gr} \times$ for a dose, let the patient drink freely of Almond tea which may be flavoured with a little lemon juice, the diet should be light and farinaceous. If there is much Constriction of the Chest Bleed, and purge with Calomel, and oil, the saline mixture, and nitrous powder may also be used, in the more acute varieties.

Bronchitis. (Acute.)

This is an Inflammation of the Bronchial tubes through the lungs &c.

Treatment.

First measures should be taken to remove obstructions, secretions, and Inflammation of the bronchia, Bleeding, Emetics, Expectorants, External irritants, leeches &c. It is generally a disease of old persons, therefore it is necessary to bleed cautiously in such subjects, for fear of inducing too much debility. In robust habits, bleed so as to make a decided impression on the system, and that should be done Early; blood may be safely drawn as long as the Cough remains dry, — Subdue the action of the heart and Arteries, and keep them subdued; generally two large bleedings

will be sufficient if done promptly and largely. I
Keep the bowels regular by mild Cathartics, but
do not think of using purgatives as decisions —

Emetics should be given to absorb the secretions from
the bronchia — They should consist of Ipecac, Sulphur
Zinc, and Tart. Emetic, either separately or combined,
when combined use the following

R. Sulph. Zinc — gr. ij
Ipecac — gr. v
Tart. Emetic — gr. ss III

After the Emetic operates, give that Emetic in small
doses to Antimonialize the System — The following
may be given throughout the disease

R. Sump. Carb. Soda — ʒss
Tart. Emetic — gr. i
Aqua Menth — ʒi
Muc — ʒij
Aqua Alistee — ʒij III

Dose ʒss Every hour — Blisters to the chest
and Spinal Column on the dorsal region &c.

Chronic Bronchitis.

In examination with the Stethoscope, apply it to the
posterior side, between the scapulas, In contraction of
the tubes it will produce a hissing sound, whereas
in enlarged tube, it will make a hollow or puffing
sound,

Treatment.

First reduce Constitutional irritation, then correct the state of the bowels, liver, and skin. After which, give the following

R. Infus. Digitalis	—	3viß
Tinct. Sola	—	3i
Am. Specac	—	3iij
Tart. Emetic	—	gr i
Aqua Mentha	—	3ß m

Give a table Spoonful every 2 hours. Also the following may be advantageously used

R. Blue mass	—	3i
Alees	—	3i
Tart. Emetic	—	gr iij

and divide into 30 pills Give 1 morning, ~~and~~
and night — at the same time, making use
of appropriate diet.

Inflammation.

Symptoms. It is seated in the subserous interstitial cellular tissue and ~~not in the Pleura~~
Pain, Stitch in the Side, Short hurried
breathing, Cough and Sputa. It may be discovered by
measurement of the Thorax, percussion & Auscultation

Treatment.

The means of treatment consist in Bleeding
leeching, large Emollient poultices on the affected
side, also, by Blisters — In the first place

make a soft pulse with the lancet, before you leave the patient, bleed until the respiration becomes free, If one large bleeding does not do, bleed again. When it is somewhat reduced, or subdued then apply your leeches immediately over the seat of pain, then the Emollient Cataplasme, which will in a great measure remove the Pain. Should it not, then apply the Blister. If effusion should take place, use Diuretics, Digitalis &c. also Arphron-itis should be given. If the fluid cannot be absorbed, then an Operation may be resorted to. The lungs should be kept in a soluble state. Also the use of antimony, as a sedative, must not be forgotten.

Pneumonia.

This consists of Inflammation of the Substance of the lungs and may be classed under three heads (viz) 1. Simple Engorgement, 2. Red Hepatization, 3. Yellow Hepatization. The seat of disease is in the air vessels, and minute ramifications of the bronchia. It is generally situated on the right side. Whereas in pleurisy it is almost always confined to the left; And generally attacks the lower lobe. Cause. It is generally the effects of cold, and is more frequent in the Fall and Spring, than any other season. It is also frequently caused by suppressed Eruptions such as Measles, Scarlet fever &c. Diagnosis. Pain, Cough, Dyspnoea, Discolor and bloody Sputa, and is almost always ushered in by a chill. Prognosis. The first stage is less fatal than the second and

95. and the second less than the third. When the disease reaches the third stage unchecked it generally proves fatal.

Treatment.

Bleed immediately, and let your aim be to reduce the action of the heart and arteries, at the same time watching the strength of the patient, your first bleeding should be large, not less than $\times vi\ 3$ which should be repeated as long as difficulty of breathing exists.

You may then resort to cups, or leeches to, or immediately over the parts affected. Then give Tartar Emetic to the amount of ijss in 24 hours, after sometime the stomach will bear much larger doses, or give the nitrous powder \mathcal{R} , Calomel - gr i

Mst. potassa - gr x

Tart Emetic - gr ss this may be given every 3 hours. Blisters may be resorted to but not with as good effects as in pleurisy. The decoction of Urtica Inakeroot, with or without the addition of Squill is an excellent remedy in this disease. The bowels should be kept in a soluble state throughout the disease by some of the saline Cathartics, In regard to diet in Convalescence it should be lenient.

Dysentery

Considered under 8 heads, - 1. General Considerations

2. Symptoms, 3. Events, 4. Autopsies,

5. Course, 6. Diagnosis 7. Prognosis,

8. Treatment

Stupor and impaired function of the five senses, The cerebrospinal Column does not perform its proper action, Therefore the action of all the muscles are impaired - It is an Idiopathic fever, and is Contagious. Not marked by any constant lesion of any of the Solids - It belongs to the north, is seldom if ever found near the equator - It has its nest in England, and more particularly in Ireland

To make it contagious it must be concentrated, such as crowding a number of patients together in a badly ventilated apartments - Moderate precaution will render the influence of Idiocrasim inert - Therefore Separation is the way to prevent a spread of the disease. -

Men are more liable to this disease than women -

External causes, Study, abuse of Cordis Spirituous Liquors, Opium, taking cold from remaining in wet clothes which paralyzes the nerves of sensation - the depressing passions &c &c. -

Heat but little increased Pulse small and frequent, Lassitude, Indifference to surrounding objects, Loss of appetite - fatigue after Exercise, Wakefulness - Fetid breath, Epigastric oppression - Pain & tension of the head from the onset, Slight chills alternating with heat, Thirst, creeping sensations over the back from head to foot. After the first stage is over then comes on a full and frequent pulse which is strong and oppressed, turgescence and redness of the skin Constipation of the bowels, at the onset the ventricular organs are the ones principally affected -

In the reaction the Nutritive functions become implicated, Bulkiness of the head ringing in the ears, the patient now becomes prostrate in the extreme. The eye becomes infected increased mucous secretions from the nose and fauces.

Oppression of the chest caused by the secretions in the bronchia, attended by a distressing cough — distress in the lumbar or dorsal region — The fever throughout is high on the second than on the first day — The pulse also now differs, denominated typhoid pulse, it has lost its contractile power, becoming larger & larger exercising only its power of dilatation. 3rd day there is an increase of all the symptoms, there is an abnormal action of the Brain and Muscular system — On the 4th day, some attenuation of the symptoms, attended very often by a slight hemorrhage from the nose —

The chorion becomes reddened and then there are small eruptions presented, upon the breast &c. showing the capillaries are implicated. on the 5. 6 & 7 day the eruption on the skin continues, at the closing of the seventh day the eruption ceases, but the stupor continues hence it has another stage and that is nervous, muscular debility more marked, pulse more feeble, skin and tongue dry, constituting Calor mordens, which brings the skin in a morbid condition, imparting a peculiar burning sensation to the fingers of the Physician.

The dyspnoea in the first stage lasting 12 hours,
then comes on the excitement. It is a combination of 3
Strands, - the first - fever - The second Escanthem,
and the third a peculiar abnormal condition of the
Cerebro Spinal Axis, take 3 threads, 1 white from 1 Red Ocean
- them 1 Blue or peculiar action of the Spinal marrow, combine
these three twist them together and you have Typhus
Fever.

The skin becomes dry like a sheet of parchment,
except in throat, the nutritive organs are not as
much depressed as the sentient organs.

On the 13th day there will
be a violent reaction, on the 14th day there
will be a moisture on the skin, the tongue
casts off its dark coat & becomes more moist, If your
patient sneezes you may put him down
as safe, it is a glorious symptom in Typhus
and particularly at this stage of the disease.

The skin remains moist, the
senses return, and the patient begins to
return to life, all the secretions begin to
perform their natural functions, - In
convalescence the tongue will have a white
coat and moist, the pulse resumes its
contractile power, and soft & regular.

Relapses are very frequent, and principally
from over eating, the appetite becomes
craving, as well as the binereal desire.

If death occurs in the early stage it is from
an apoplectic symptoms - In the second, that
of Paralysis - or it may take on the form
of Phthisis Pulmonalis -

On Autopsy— The brain when cut shows a great number of bloody points— Soon after being cut the white substance will be entirely covered with them. The Mucus membrane of the Bronchia of a dark brown colour— Interior coat of the arteries red, gradually getting redder & redder as we approach the heart. — It may be placed under 3 heads (Blz). Depression, Reaction, & Decline.

Weakness, vertigo, loss of Muscular power, External senses impaired, ringing in the Ears. &c. &c. All caused by that peculiar morbid condition of the Cerebro Spinal Axis,

Course. Death may take place on the 5. 6. 7. 8. or ninth day, or during the whole course of the disease. It may last from 5 to 30. days.

Prognosis. — It may terminate in Health; the good signs are Moderation of the symptoms; the patient will be more sensible in the morning, than in the evening. Diarrhoea in the early stage favourable.

A moist tongue after being dry— & a moderately frequent pulse favourable. Bad when. Early spontaneous vomiting occurs, If the parotids on both sides be affected, great distress & heaviness of body — If the Pulse becomes more & more feeble & frequent is also bad.

Treatment

The first indication will be to relieve
the Mucous surfaces & equalize the Circulation & that is by
the use of an Emetic, which will arouse the
whole system — and then use the infusion
of Cupatirium, and the use of warm drinks —
after the system is aroused, then the use of Calomel
½ to ¼ grs so as to bring the system under its influence
if it purges give it in combination with Dover's powder
(do not salivate a Strumous Constitution) — do not
bleed unless inflammation of some of the internal
organs should be present; but if present bleed as soon
as you discover it — The use of cold water
has been highly beneficial, by the Douche and
sponging with cold water over the body — use it when
the Excitement is at the highest —
But should the patient be Chilly, pale or in a slight
perspiration then avoid the use of Cold — in violent
head ach use a bladder of Ice to the head &
at the same time the fomentation to the feet —
The Cold operates on the Nervous System, the Mercury
on the Fever — Diaphoretics should also be given.
The acid. Ammoniac — Sph. Nitre — Vin. Antimony
and Candanum — In the 3rd Stage or the
Nervous Stage. Here you will give Stimulants to sus-
tain the Nervous System — by Stimulating the Stomach
and heart to send its action to the Brain, & the Stim-
ulants are to be united with nourishment, and for this you
or use the Wine of Whisky. Which possesses both Properties
gives every other hour 3i and between the doses of
the (Whisky) give the Carb. Ammonia — The Carb. Amm.
must vary from ʒj to ʒss according to Circumstances.
Thus you will sustain the Sensitive Organs, and carry
your patient safely through the Storm. "See that you are
doing no harm, and then let well enough alone."

Lysander D. Cross *109. 2nd Avenue* *Feb 1891*

I will not place it among your or Phlegm's and I
do not know where to publish it. It is rather not confined
to any time or place. I wish of Germany in the
was the first one to be published in the

What a position I suppose I even

There are Peculiarities, Abnormalities, complications
& Diseases of the Complications in the not the
Brain & Spinal Cord, the Ganglionic System

Phenomena — 1st Vibrata 2 Murmurs — 3 Whistling
4 Humoral —

about the 4th day the urine becomes turbid, dry
+ rigors the 5th day + gastro-urine red
in the French like acid. The morbus hepaticus
great prostration a genuine Malarial Disease -
Great frequency of urine, particularly the 6th day.
There are certain symptoms that in typhoid - great stuff
culty in respiration - slight icterus around the 7th
tongue pasty on the 8th, constipation after vomiting
tongue dry at the back, diarrhoea sets in - slight
at night, the urine becomes turbid and some
thing like the urine of liver trouble.

Antipyrin. Lower lobe of the lungs blue & dark red, enlarged & softened, also septum, the lower pleura swollen & in a moderate degree, occasional ulcers of the Oesophagus, also, red with small ulcers, the glands of the larynx & trachea enlarged & dark red.

Pathology - of the glands of Peyer differ passing the
first, second, & third weeks the first thing seen is
the hypertrophy of the glands, redness & softening and as you
get nearer to the ileo caecal valve there is swelling of
the intestines observed - yet nearer you will find a marked
distention of the glands, and here is where the
crisis takes place - the disease does not confine
itself to the bowels, it also extends to the lymphatic glands,
and enlarges them. It commences with a chill
alternate with heat for the first few days, then dry &
hot skin with evening exacerbations & morning remissions
sometimes two exacerbations daily. depression of strength
with a putrescent state of the blood - slight letorues
around the eye, contracted tongue, bitter taste in the
mouth - nausea & vomiting - spontaneous diarrhoea with
pain over the ilio caecal region - preceded by consti-
pation lasting about 4 days - this diarrhoea comes on
at night - Diagnosis.

Remote Cause - Exhaustion of vital power,
death never takes place in the first stage of the disease
but may occur after the 8th day - 9th 11th 15-17 & 21st
are days in which a change generally takes place.
If death takes place it will be a paralysis of the gan-
glionic nerves. Treatment. During the first week
no indication is the relief of impaction of the stomach & bowels.
avoid the use of terribles, but in severe use specific
sulph. zinc or Eupatorium give a dose of Calomel & oil
after the only use the most gentle laxatives - to keep
the bowels in a regular state - If there is much
determination to the head, flushed face, throbbing in
the temples with injected eyes - here make use of a
general bleeding - but be cautious not to carry it too
far. There will be nervous symptoms such as wakeful
& Restlessness - this may be met by doses of powder & the
Neutral Mixture

In the second week - here we have the reac-
tion arrested - this has a tendency to bring
on inflammation, to bring on secretion we must
use Mercury, which you may begin about the fourth
day thus anticipating the disease, try and bring
the system under its influence as soon as possible -
and keep it slightly under its influence for some
time, this will rectify the secretions, you prevent an
hypertrophy of the glands, and thus prevent ulceration
and softening - ^{injection & ordinary stimuli}
third week - here we must
resort to stimulants such as Ammonia and
the Rine Whay - Misto Punch

When inflammation has taken place you will use
the Acet Lead - Nit Argenti, Alum. & the Oils
-entine this last I consider the best, after you
have used the Antiphlogistic remedies then the
Mercury - then commence the use of turpentine.

Symptoms, and Progress

A violent sudden pain in the left mamma. There is no cough, neither is there pain on pressure. No change of position aggravates the pain. There is strong beating of the heart, ^{& intermittently} The features are sharp and pale, the ^{pericardial} extremities cold &c. It generally affects Gouty or Rheumatic patients, and in the majority of cases it is a metastasis of either to the heart. In Auscultation of the heart use the solid rod as a Stethoscope, the sound produced will be a tumultuous intermittent sound alternating in strong beatings of that organ. There is not much fluid found in this disease, when there is, you will generally find Adhesions.

Treatment.

In this disease the Antiphlogistic plan is to be fully carried out, and then the use of Mercury, to produce Salivation as soon as possible. If you can produce the full effects in the system, your patient may be saved. Therefore after bleeding &c. you induce Salivation as soon as you can, It is sometimes almost impossible in this disease to bring on Salivation, but when it can be induced the patient generally does well —

It is always attended with great prostration of strength, the pulse soon becomes extremely small and contracted, The tongue has a red fiery edge and coated in the center, — The stomach is the great centre of sympathy in man; man has one, but women has two — The stomach and uterus — This sympathy may extend to the lungs, brain, heart &c. &c.

Diagnosis.

The patient will not bear pressure over the abdomen, or epigastric region, he lays on his back, his muscles are relaxed, his assat desire for cold drinks — When as in Cramp or Colic, the reverse is seen, the patient desires warm drinks, and pressure alleviates the pain. Prognosis.

If the pain and vomiting continue, the pulse vanes and contracted the patient will sink. But if the pulse becomes full, and the pains cease is favorable.

Treatment.

Bleed freely and largely to subdue the symptoms, pay no regard to the pulse as long as pain exists. After a full bleeding the symptoms subside for a short time but will return, then bleed again, and then apply leeches or cups immediately over the seat of pain, after that a large blister over the epigastric, after the blister has drawn draw it with Vesicatory ointment which answers better than anything you can put on, after the ointment is removed you may dress the parts with mercurial ointment, blisters may also be applied to the wrists or revulsives — Apply warm pediluvia to the feet such as the eye stews

vinegar and mustard, The patient may take
 barley water, weak water, or flaxseed tea as nourish-
 -ment - The patient may also be allowed
 to take Ice water, or what is better let him take
 small bits of ice on his tongue and let it dissolve
 gradually - R. Calomel gr. i

Opium gr. i Every three
 hours, the system should be kept constantly under
 the influence of opium to allay the violence of the
 pain, - or another plan is, give 1gr Calomel Every
 3 hours, and then by the Rectum 1gr Morphine - which
 may have a better effect on the system, than when
 taken into the stomach, this may be given in a teaspoonful
 of mint water with a small syringe. When
 the gastritis is reduced, there is gradually a desire for
 solid food, but this you must carefully forbid,
 or a relapse will be the consequence, and that may
 prove fatal. Therefore put your patient under
 a fluid nourishment, and let that be furnished
 The next you may give is Chicken water until
 the stomach is in a more fit state to receive more
 solid food.

Acute Enteritis.

Symptoms, Generally starts in the muscular coat -
 obstinate costiveness, or Constipation, with
 a burning pain around the umbilicus. It is
 generally attended by Eructis. It consists of
 Inflammation of the muscular coat of the intestine
 It is a gangrenous Inflammation and very liable
 to run into Gangrene - When this does take

fatal in 7 or 8 days - 100
place, the pain ceases, recumb and subsist
Tenderness come on and the patient sinks.
Diagnosis. The patient lays on his back, his
thighs drawn up to relax the abdominal muscles
and remove the pressure of the bed clothes, the patient
is pained, the pulse is small and contracted,
great Constipation of the bowels, Violent Vomiting and
hiccup, &c.

Treatment.

Bleed promptly and copiously - Afterwards fol-
low up by small bleedings frequently repeated,
which may be followed by leeching, or cupping,
And then let me thank you not to use drastic pur-
gatives, advise them? In its stead give a copious draught
of warm water, or salt and water; perhaps in the onset
you want to remove irritating Ingesta you may then
give the following

Give this after the use of the other R Calomel — gr x
Calomel gr ii Castor oil — 3vi
Opium gr i Opium — gr i
Mint water 2S iii

This will remove all ingesta, then stop your purgatives
the more quiet the peristaltic motion of the bowels are
kept the better. After one or two days, the friends of the patient
will say why? Doctor, his bowels have not been moved for so
long? you pay no attention to them? - you let it go on
for, three, four, or five days, at this point some have been
induced to administer drastic purgatives; and if they did
not kill the patient it was a wonder; let your whole aim
be the reduction of the inflammation, after that is -

19) Induced, the bowels will take on their natural function; After the Anger is removed you give Colonic and opium. — Armstrong's practice is, he bleeds the patients to fainting, he then gives iij or doses of Opium to stop the peristaltic motion of the bowels, and to allay pain. Blisters may be applied to the abdomen, after the reduction of the violent symptoms, also warm fomentations may be beneficially applied.

^{Alters, opacities, Idiosyncrasy, C. & M. & Moisture}
Arises in the Colon, after heat & dyspepsia, lime & water.

Dysentery.


Symptoms.

^{Is not in the rectum (at the bottom)}
Tormina and Tenesmus, Tongue covered with a whitish fur, Taste in the mouth bitter, appetite gone, Urine high colored, head ache, pulse corded but not as small as Enteritis, Stools of a ^{bloody} mucous character mixed with scabulous matter. pressure gives pain over the Umbilicus: — This constitutes Inflammation of the Mucous Coat of the intestine. The Colon.

Treatment.

Consists of Venesection, Trepaning, Emetics, Blepharctes Alterations &c. Generally one good bleeding in the early stage is beneficial after the disease is fully formed, then bleed cautiously; Leeches may then be substituted, and they should be applied immediately over the seat of pain using percussion as your guide! The saline purgatives in some cases answers a very good purpose, to Institute a new action

Use fomentations over the abdomen 4 or 5 times a day at 1/2 P.M.
The next is, Castor Oil ʒvi

Calomel gr viij in this given
given every morning will generally create a
new action: — Through the day let the patient
take Barley Water, or barley water and cream;
and at night give him a dose of powder: — While
I was attending physician to the Eastern Penitentiary,
this disease prevailed among the convicts, I was
very successful with the above: My prescriptions Cons-
isted of nothing else than, Calomel, Oil, & Barley Water,
often the Convicts would say to one another, "Well what
did the Doctor prescribe for you". The answer would
be, "Nothing but C-O-B." 

In severe cases a
Flannel roller around the abdomen may have
a very good effect in relieving the stomach. At
the early period of the disease, you may give an
Emetic of Sulphuric Zinc gr v. Spice gr ℥ij to relieve
the stomach — and then to restore the Catarrhal
functions give the following —

℞ Dover's powder gr xxxiiij
Calomel gr vi

Make into vi pills, give one every 3 or 4 hours,
and also the following given every 2 or 3 hours —

Spice, or i. Opium gr ʒ — Or in its place
Dover's powder gr ij, Calomel gr i. When Ulceration
Exists give the the following

℞ Acet Plumbi — gr iv
give from 35 to 1 ʒ every 3 or 4 hours —
Sweet Opie — ʒ ij
Aqua Distile — ʒ ij m

103 In follicular Inflammation, Give Sugar of
℞ ij. Opia ℞ ss ft pill Every 3 or 4 hours. The following
also answers a very good purpose to stop the
Discharges and Formina

R Agg Catuap — 3i
Saud. — 3i
Mct. Acid — 9th XII
Simp Symp — 3i
Mint Water — 3ij III

Dose 3ij after each discharge which will give
tone to the system, then should be continued.
Your only hope rest on the Sugar of Lead. do
not use Blests on the Abdomen in this disease, also
avoid Sinapisms, or you may bring on Gangrene
and Sloughing. If you apply them at all, apply them
to the Extremities — but in these place apply foment-
ations on the Abdomen, such as ground Allspice
& Cloves with Camphor, quilted in flannel. steep this
in hot brandy and apply it over the Abdomen.

Diarhea.

104

This very closely connected with Dysentery; but in this there is no Vermine, or Pinworms; although it is sometimes accompanied by bloody stools &c.

Treatment.

There is no special treatment for this Complaint. Use mild Laxatives, such as Castor oil, Magnesia, Rhatubarb &c. Should it be of a bilious Character use Calomel, In the Mucous variety use Calomel and oil. In fibrous use Turpentine Copait, Benzoin &c. In the words of Dr Rush, always attend to the general State of the System.

Cholera Infantum.

This Complaint generally happens about the period of Weaning. In this Complaint give the little patient fresh air, at the same time Calomel and oil, when the teeth are the Cause, Remove the Gums, you may also give Hoffmanns Anodyne in 18 grs doses. Should there be much vomiting at the same time, a few drops of the following frequently repeated will generally check it. R. Camphr - $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. Sulph. Aethr - $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ Mix. The following is also an excellent formula, R. Aqua fer. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$

Acet plumb - $\mathfrak{q}\text{v}$

Acid Acet. $\text{m}\mathfrak{v}$

Sacch Alb. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ m

of this give a Teaspoonful every hour or two, until the Stomach is quieted then the following R. Calomel $\mathfrak{q}\text{ss}$. Crota ppt $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ xxvi. Acet plumb $\mathfrak{q}\text{ss}$ lii
Specac. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ iij. m. Ch. No. xij give i every 3 hours.

Hepatitis.Symptoms.

A dull pain in the right hypochondriac region, the skin dry, Heat in the palms of the hands, Tongue covered with a yellowish coat, bitter taste in the mouth, Pulse hard and full, The bowels constipated, or there may be a sudden discharge of bilious matters, followed by clay colored stools, the urine yellow and scanty. The pain in the organ becomes depressing, The sympathetic pain extends to the clavicle and shoulder of the right side; The pain is increased by pressure or percussion — Cough also aggravates the pain. — There are two diseases that may be confounded with this; Chronic pleurisy, and Gastro-enteritis.

Treatment.

Whether general and local, The Bleedletting should be early and vigorously attended to. The quantity of blood taken must be regulated according to the symptoms, as long as you find a tough Crassamentum in the blood you may bleed with safety, but should you find a broken down, or rotten Crassamentum, then stop your general bleeding, and substitute your local bleedings. The French treatment is, leeches to the liver and cups to the sacrum, but in that I have no experience, but I do say, never apply your cups to the region of the liver; but always to the sacrum; In regard to punctures apply them first after Cupping — And as to purgatives, give your Colonic at night followed by Salts, or Salts and Stenna, in the morning.

or in its Strada Encumata — Do not give 100
Emetics in this disease, as it will aggravate the
Diaphragm, a large blister may be applied
to the whole surface of the liver, the blister should
be dressed 3 or 4 times with Pusillous ointment
to dry up the skin, so that you may be enabled
to apply a second; do not apply poultices to the
blistered surface or gangrene of the parts might
be the result. In regard to the use of Mercury
It should be given after the antiphlogistic plan
has been used: After an abscess has formed in the
liver you will in vain try to salivate your patient.
Therefore after suppuration has taken place Mercury
will do no good. — If the system is early Mercurial-
ized suppuration will not take place: With this
view, give large doses XX grs Every night follow-
ed by a saline draught in the morning, this contin-
ued for several days will generally have the
desired effect — The Nitro-muriatic Acid used
as a wash to the parts, with the Nitric Acid inter-
nally has a beneficial Effect — After using the
Mercury. Also the infusion of Taraxacum is a
very good article in this disease — Either of the
infusion, or Extract. If abscess should form
and form a collection of matter in the liver, the
abscess should be opened by the most judicious means.

107 It does not affect any of the ^{visceral} Organs but remains within the Membranes.

Proctitis.

Spreads by Contact

Symptoms. Inflammation of the Rectum & Sigmoid Colon

It may be partial or general, sharp pains, Chills, &c. The pain is generally situated in the Iliac region - It is aggravated by the least motion, even the weight of the bed clothes produce great pains, the patient lays on his back with his knees drawn up to prevent the pressure, and relax the Abdominal Muscles; The bowels become Constipated, pulse ^{hard} rapid and small, skin hot and dry - Tongue and lips dry &c. —

Treatment.

Early and large bleedings paying no regard to the pulse; which should be repeated until the tenderness over the Abdomen is removed; do not be alarmed if your patient grows faint and pale, let not this deter you from drawing blood, as long as pain exists; The first bleeding should be large, the blood should be taken from a large artery, your object is, to keep down the pulse, should the pulse rise after the first bleeding and still pain existing, take off the bandage, and bleed him again; After bleeding largely it may be necessary to use subsequent small bleedings to keep down the pulse - It may also become necessary to apply cups, or leeches over the seat of pain. After the Irritability is removed you may apply a blister over the parts to prevent a return. After the blister a light absorbing poultice over

Typhinitis, Hæmorrhage & Biliary are bad symptoms
the whole region; do not purge in 108
Convalescence in this disease. In the onset you
may give "a dose of Calomel and oil."

But after this I exhort you, do not purge, or
you will only aggravate the peritonæum, the quarter
that is kept the better. So in the onset you want
to remove Ingesta and that is all. After this give
ij gr Calomel every 4 hours, which should be
combined with ꝑ gr Opium to prevent irritation, miti-
gate pain, and quiet peristaltic action. If the
patient vomits in this disease, give the Hydrocyanic
acid, Crostok, hot fomentations combined with Lau-
num R. To stop the frequency of the pulse give
Digitalis. In Convalescence, the diet should
be light, and unseasoning, such as Peppercorn,
Chicken water &c.

Erythematous or non plastic

It frequently happens in puerperal women, and
Effusion is the consequence; — The Treatment
consists of Salivation as quickly induced as possi-
ble, with a large blister over the whole abdomen
afterwards by Tonics &c. Depletion in this form
is generally of no consequence —
generally terminates in Serpigo.

Puerperal Peritonitis.

This generally comes on about the third day after parturition, and originates in the Uterus. If the afterpains are permitted to go on for several days it is very apt to run into this disease. It is always attended by suppression of the Lochia, and milk. It is to be treated as the other or simple form; with the addition of the Turpentine & oil purgative

R Castor oil — 3℥
Turpentine — 3℥ If necessary

Nephritis — The Gland
Pielitis — The Pelvis
Perinephritis
Pielonephritis

acute, chronic & interstitial

Nephritis. — and Not Graculable

Symptoms. The urine is voided in very small quantities —
 Sore Throat, Sick Stomach, severe pain in
 loins, heat of skin, difficulty in passing the
 urine, ^{which is generally bloody} difficulty in bending the body forwards
 which produces great pain, and if the patient
 be asked to cough while in that position, it will
 greatly aggravate the ~~cough~~ pain; The pain
 is of a shooting character and frequently exten-
 -ds to the scrotum and causes retraction of the
 testicle. It may also be distinguished by percuss-
 -ion over the seat of the kidney — Prognosis.

It may pass on and end in drowsiness and
 coma; when these cerebral symptoms take place,
 it generally proves fatal. It may be complicated
 with the liver, if on the right side, on the left
 with the spleen; It may also be complicated in
 in Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and with affections of
 the spinal cord; With disease of the Brain — causing
 apoplexy, by poisoning the blood by too much Urea.
 It is also liable to occur in Typhus Fever, causing
 dropsy of it.

1 Simple 2 Acute 3 Albuminous.

In this case lymph comes after pusulency. It may terminate in resolution
 induration, or it may terminate in fistulas or abscesses.

Treatment.

In the acute form, the first will be to subdue renal inflammation, by venesection, which should be carried to fainting, which may be repeated again, and again; provided the disease is not produced by Exhaustion, or debility. The first large bleeding should be followed by large doses of Opium, in form of ʒi to ʒjss doses. Treaches are then to be used on cups to the loins, however they should not be used until percussion over the part produce no pain. After the inflammation is reduced you may use the warm bath, or the hip bath; but before this is accomplished they will do no good.

In the Chronic Form you will use Contra Irritation, or even Iodine on the moxa, but do not use Cantharides, in this disease — Hyoscyamus, is an excellent article in this disease. Mucilaginous drinks should be used and none are better than the glass decoction — Nigella and Super Carb. Potash to remove the sanguine urine, and bring it to an amber color. When there is much sickness or vomiting give Opium, Crocus, Hyoscyamus Scia &c. With respect to Crocus it is better adopted to the Chronic Form. If Calculus be present, remedies suitable to that disease must be used; which are either the Acidules, or the Alkali drinks; The diet should consist of milk & perfect quiet should be enjoined.

Albuminous, or Bright Disease 12 Nephritis

This is caused by, or with other diseases, such as Typhus fever, Small pox, Scarlet fever &c. It is also found in old cases of Intemperance, It may also be caused by sitting on the cold ground, by blows, or strains over the loins &c.

Treatment.

As to the primary disease, bleed to fainting, followed by opium; Subsequent, small bleeding. Caps to the loins, Counter irritants over the loins; Oils powders combined with Hyoscyamus. The bowels should be kept regular by mild Purgatives; Warm clothing, entire abstinence of Spirituous liquor &c. In the Secondary form of the disease, Anasarca, may take place, for this form bleed promptly, followed by purgatives of a Hydragogue character; In regard to Quinck's you may use Digitallis gr. ij

Cream Tart ʒi to ij Every four hours: used daily for some time. — The Emetic will sometimes greatly facilitate the absorption of the fluid; — two or three needle punctures in a limb followed by a soft poultice, will often greatly reduce the quantity of the fluid. The decoction of Broom tops and squill, I have frequently found beneficial: but any of the other diuretics are useless, and in a great measure only irritate the already irritable Kidney —

I would here caution you against the too free use of diuretics. There is a certain age in the life of man, and that is about the middle of life, that this complaint is most apt to occur, and as is too often the case the patient is stuffed with all kinds of diuretics and ten chances to one; will bring on, in this way the very disease that he is trying to cure.

Cystitis.

Symptoms.

Violent burning with shooting pains, in the region of the bladder.

Treatment.

Bleeding promptly, and freely, followed by warm fomentations over the parts, and this followed up by Calomel and opium in large doses.

Infusions of mucilaginous fluids into the bladder often has a very good effect, do not use nitre or Cantharides in this disease.

Diagnosis. Known by the watery mucus & pus in the urine,

Rheumatism.

This is confined to the sensitive system of nerves.

This is not a dangerous disease except in the articular form, which is liable to Metastasis. It is generally confined to the age of manhood.

Treatment.

To remove pain, use Carb Magnesia Tart. Emetic, Tinct. Colchicum R. The following is a very good combination.

R. Saline mixture — 3ij
 Carb. Magnesia — 3i
 Tinct. Colchicum — 2i
 Sulph. Magnesia — 3ss

of this give 3ss — Every 3 hours

as a cathartic the following may answer

R. Calomel — gr. iv
 Tart. Emetic — gr. i
 Opium — gr. i 1/2 pill

Use this dose one Every 3 hours. But the grand remedy is Dover's powder gr. at night followed by Sulph. Magnesia in the morning. In the Chronic form give 3ij of the following Every 3 hours.

In Nerves and delicate Persons R. Acon. Rootes — 3ss
 You will not find it is Neuralgia —
 Give a full dose of Dover's powder in the Evening, a dose of salts in the morning Symp. Papaver — 3i
 apply a hot liniment composed of Soap liniment 3i Laud 3ss
 followed by Hot Castor oil and covered with cotton. If dyspepsia be present add Calomel to the Dover's powder

Cough.

Treatment.

Bleeding is not necessary unless the patient is of a plethoric habit: Cathartics should be used to restore the functions of the Digestive Organs, - or Chylipoietic viscera.

R. Comp. Elix. Colocynth — 3ss
 Calomel — gr XX
 Tart. Emetic — gr i 1/2

Give 1℔. give iij every night. The following is also a very good prescription.

R. Rhuys Pale Magnesia — gr XX
 Comp Magnesia — ℥ss
 To Colchicum — gr 30
 Every 3 hours —
 Sulph Magnesia — 3ss.
 Tinct Colchicum — 3ss.
 Symplic Symp — 3ss
 Aqu Mentha — 3ss
 Aqu Distilla. — 3ss 1/4

Cathartics should be used such as the following

Every 3 hours { R. Calomel — gr i
 Opium — gr 3ss
 Tart. Emetic — gr 1/2 more

With Cupatorium Tea &c. The use of Colchicum, is considered almost as a specific in this disease, but some Stomachs will not bear it, — Local applications of Ether & Laudanum, Soap Liniment, either hot, or cold sometimes Alluviate the pain. the parts should be kept wrapped up in flannel. — Warmers Cordial, also has been highly recommended by some

(D) " *Phlebotomy* " (D)

Phlebotomy.

Treatment.

Diminution of food especially of animal food. It is no use to resort to the lancet unless symptoms of apoplexy are present. Generally all that is necessary is to diminish the quantity of food, and use some of the Saline Laxatives. Exercise in the open air.

Anemia.

Symptoms. a deficiency of red globules, and fibrin —

This is the reverse of plethora, there is paleness of the face, mucous surface livid, circumscribed flush on the cheek, throbbing strong pulse at the wrist, but when pressed gives the sensation of a broken quill; hence it has been called the "broken quill pulse." There is generally palpitation, and a sense of suffocation. The gastric organs are impaired. The urine clear and limpid. Venous pulse, *Depressed* *Oppressed*.

Treatment.

This should consist of Carbonate of Iron *from the range of the Pyrenees* in the open air, nourishing diet, & exercise in the open air.

The following is also an excellent formula

Causes Various — loss of blood, excessive fatigue, want of sleep, & other causes, and the various chronic diseases.

divide into 4 doses

R. Symplica. Acid — ʒi ii
Syrup Simp — 3ʒj
Aqua Camp — ʒvi iii

Dose ʒss Every 3 hours. Wine & Syrup is also used.

* It communicates the bellows sound to the ear.

Diseased Condition of the Blood.

Diseased Blood

Tubercle.

This is a secretion and exist in three forms by
1. Those of the millet seed 2. Congregated 3. Aggregates



These are the three varieties of *Phthisis pulmonalis*.
When Tubercles are fully formed in the lungs,
the case may be looked upon as a hopeless one.
In regard to Treatment:

Altho' all that can be done, the patient should
be recommended to change his climate, due exercise
and a wholesome diet, with due regard to his
digestive organs; I consider it a deposit from
the blood, therefore measures should be taken to
bring that fluid to a healthy condition.

Water = 780 - 145	The blood contains,	In regard to quantity and quality, with the addition of some morbid matter in the blood.	<u>Composition of Tubercle</u>
Fibrine = 2 - 100			
Albumen = 65 - 90			
Globules = 127 - 1000			
Fatty Matter = 2 - 450			
Ext. Matter = 1 - 790			
Oily Matter = 1 - 310			
Soda = 1 - 265			
Chlo; Soda = 8 - 370			
Carl Potash = 8 - 370			
Sulph Potash = 8 - 370			
Carb: Magnes = 2 - 100			
Per Ox Iron = 2 - 400			

Animal Matter = 98 - 15

Muriatic Soda = 1 - 85 with
a trace of Phos. Calcis & Carb. Iron.

Carcinoma.

This may be scirrhus, a common carcinoma consisting of swellings, and may be deposited in, or on almost any organ in the body. It may be divided into two classes; Scirrhus and Cephalaema; — The first is an unorganized mass the second forms an organized body —

Treatment.

Rectify the character of the blood, and if the Tumor can be extirpated also, if not there is but little hope of Cure.

Melenosae.

This signifies a morbid black matter, in the Bronchial glands; It sometimes exists on various organs of the body. — It appears to be a carbonaceous deposit in the cellular tissue; It is frequently found in the horse, and more frequent in the white than the black one, — It is also sometimes found in the substance of the brain.

Hydromia — where there exists too much of the water present,

Anhydromia as in Cholera — where the serum is abstracted from the blood.

Albuminosis Bright's disease where the albumen is abstracted from the blood.

119 The Pleura, and the Arachnoid are not softened
by inflammation.

Softening, or Remollismâ.

This may be caused by Inflammation, or obli-
vation of arteries. — It is generally confined to
one organ, and that organ is the brain.
It also may and sometimes does exist in the
Stomach, or other organs. It may be observed
under two heads, Softening before and after death.
Modification of nutrition

Hæmorrhage.

This consists of Extravasation of Blood, or in
the escape of blood from the vessels that carry
it through the system. It may be active
or passive solution of Continuity, obstruction of the
circulation mechanically, Wounds, Ulceration and
Mortification. Dissections, abnormal modifica-
tions of the functions of the Capillaries. From Erosive
Fissures; diseased condition of the blood as Scorbutus —
Purpura & Erysipelas. Asthenic condition of the
nervous system —

Typhoid Fever. Feb 1st

It has no peculiar Nosological location. Dr. Lamarch places it by itself till he finds some pigeon hole to place it in, Typhoid fever has no special place of origin. It is found in all latitudes, It is Ubiquitous; and has no particular nidus. It sometimes follows Remittent fever &c. In 1819 the Essential fevers only, were learned and taught - this did Rush, but his mind was not specially directed to Typhoid. In 1804, Prout of Germany taught the Pathology of Typhoid fever. Broussais, of France, probably he received his knowledge of it from the writings of Prout. Peyer and Bruner found it as cause and effect between the vascular changes of the intestines - Louis' information on Typhoid fever we go by. - Many do not believe that there is a generic difference between typhoid and Typhus fever. We shall treat it in regard to its, Nature 2. Cause 3. Diagnosis; - & 4. Prognosis.

1. Nature This disease is not Symptomatic fever, but an Idiopathic fever = 2. It has accompanying it peculiar Chylipoietic complications; 3. It has accompanying it peculiar Nervous Complications. Typhoid fever is an Idiopathic fever with peculiar nervous and Chylipoietic complications and associated with diarrhea. But Typhus may be called an Ecanthemoid central spinal continued fever. It has the following phenomena: 1. Febile phenomena, 2. Nervous phenomena, 3. Chylipoietic phenomena. 4. Numerous phenomena.

1st Febile Phenomena. Shakes and chills, for a day or two alternating with heat. Pulse from 120 to 140. After the storm the skin becomes dry, hot and rigid, or the lower may

may take place, the skin relaxed, the pores open with profuse wasting discharges. The various secretions are arrested, dry glossy and contracted tongue, Millian's Eruptions over the abdomen, and they spread over the whole body, There is much Urea in the urine, very red containing a great deal of uric acid, and hence the reason for supposing it to have its place among the phlegmasia, on account of the state of urine.

2: Nervous System. 1 The primary symptoms are in the ganglionic system, Great prostration, general malaise, a peculiar pain at the Scrobiculus cordis &c. Great frequency of pulse especially in females, as they have the ganglionic system more developed than males; the pulse is sharp and jerking, disturbance of respiration, it is dry and loud, and there is not much dyspnoea - These symptoms take place during the 1st week

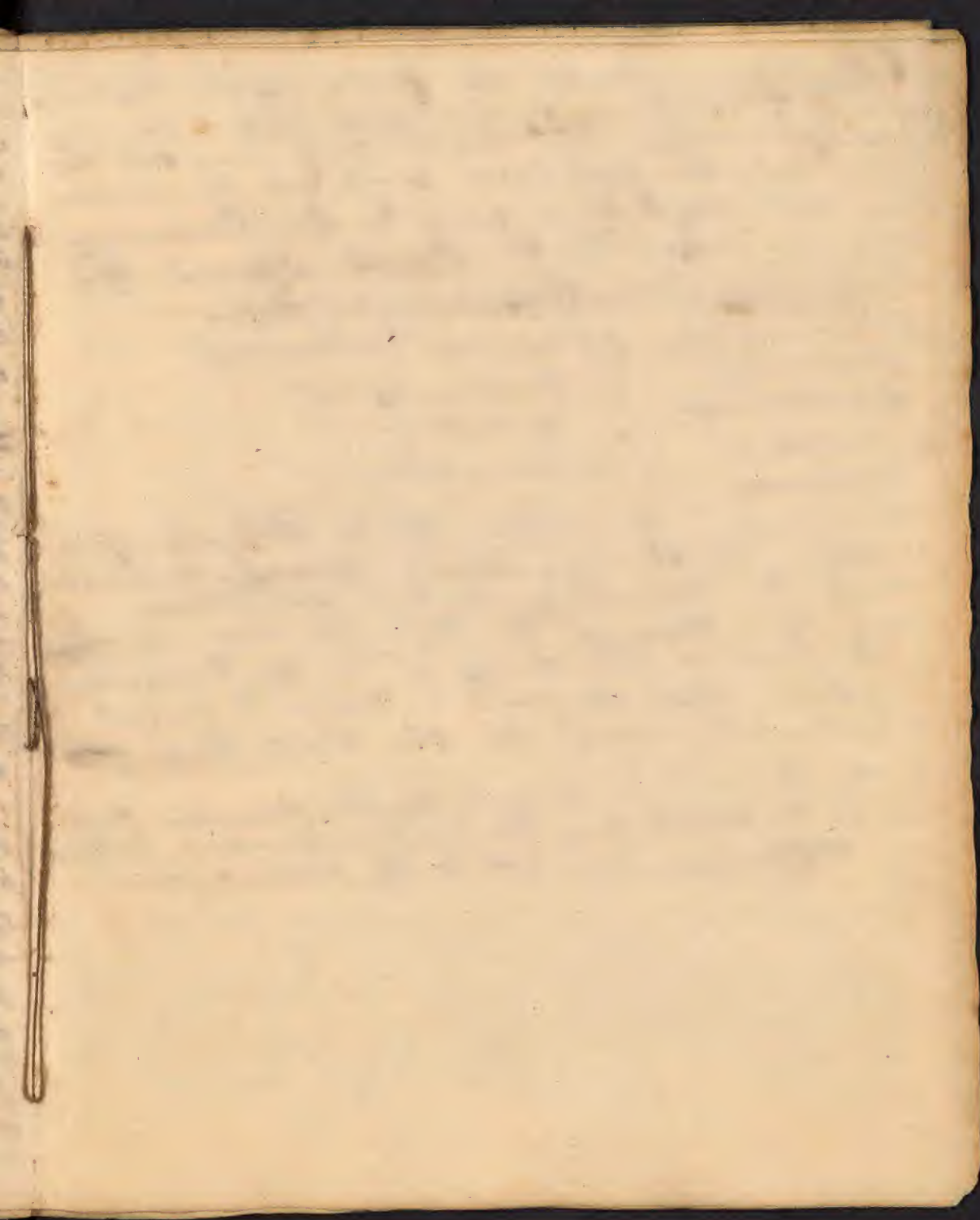
2: Week the symptoms are in the Centro Spinal System. Great weakness, dull pain in the head, Sleeplessness, delirium, prostration, motionlessness of the individual, nose pointed, complexion more or less of an earthy hue, twitching of the tendons picking of the Bed clothes, these symptoms come on during the last or third week of the disease. 3. Chylopoietic phenomena. Slight icterode color around the corners of the mouth and nose, bitter taste in the mouth, vomiting, Constipation followed by spontaneous diarrhoea. The tongue at the root becomes dry in the evening, but still moist at the edges, and at last it becomes altogether dry &c. Gelatinous taste viscid pitchy flakes on the tongue &c.

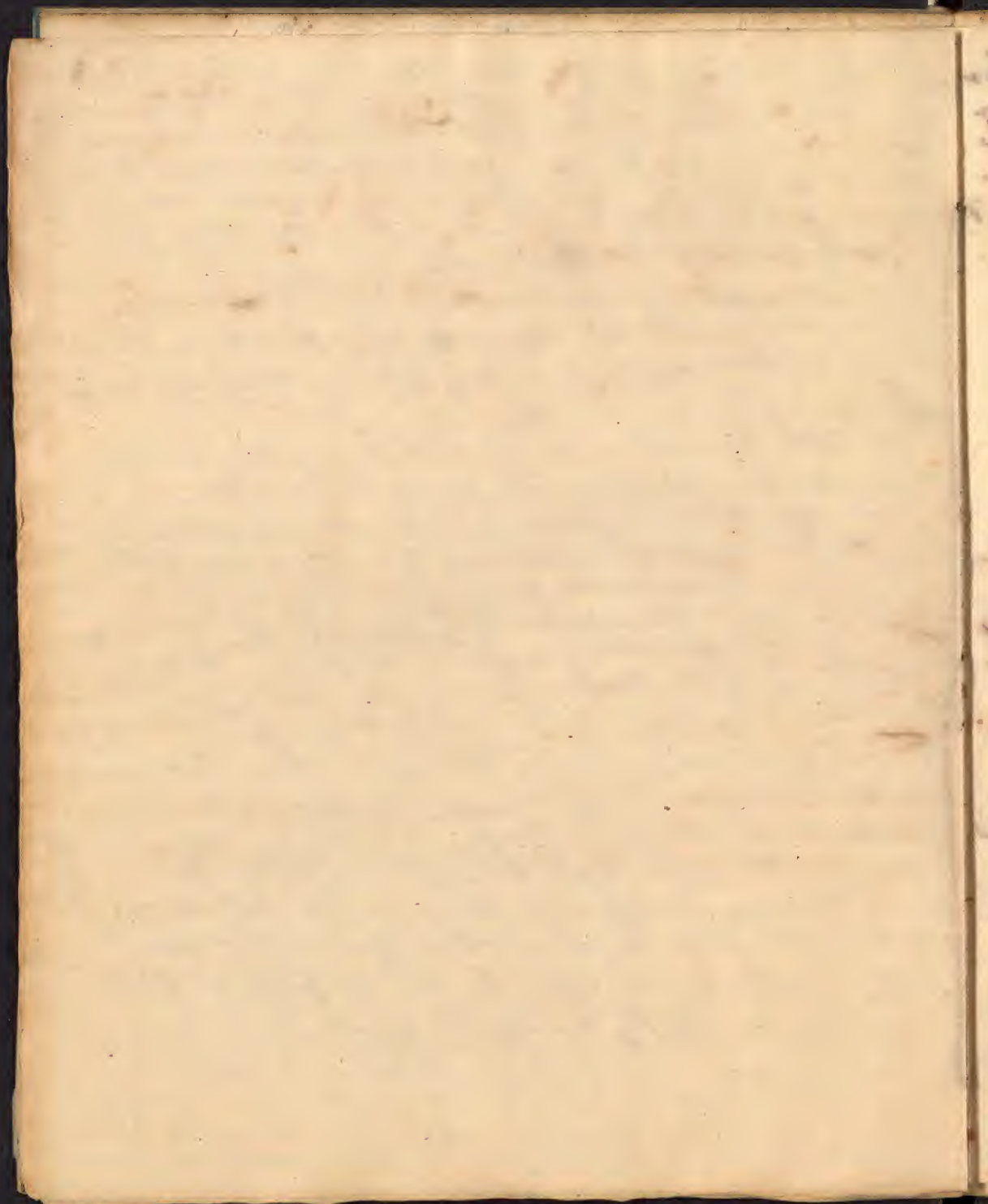
3 Humeral Phenomena. Shown by the bloody tinge in the urine with sordes on the teeth showing that the blood is undergoing decomposition - Viscous glands The glands of Boverius & Rye are the principal sufferers - they are found in a state of Hypertrophy, indurated and ulcerated besides these we sometimes find the Lymphatic glands implicated and swollen, the ganglionic system of nerves are also implicated. Remarks which seem to prove its Sclerotic Character. Before the development of the Cutaneous

phenomena, we have symptoms indicating an Essential fever. viz! Shaking Chills, the diseased glands did not produce this as they are not yet implicated, for a day or more alternate heat & shivering then an Established fever, heat - Calor mordans, Ecclesia pulsans &c. Critical days 11th 13th & 21st. To these we may add depression of strength, putrefaction of the blood, under these views of the facts it is an Idiopathic fever. Diagnosis, We may confound it with gastric fever, or with Mucus irritation, or with what is commonly called intestinal Phthisis. Cause Anything that has a tendency to reduce vital action, or it may be called Exhaustive debility.

Treatment

Considered under a course of three weeks, during the first week or at the onset the indications are to bile & purge. this is effected by an Emetic (but avoid the use of Ipecac) but give the Sulph. zinc & Spicae. After this a dose of Calomel and oil, after this avoid purging, but keep the bowels regular by the mildest laxatives - 2. Indications, Counteract the effect of the inflammatory action of the Vascular System, If there is throbbing of the temples, flushed face, much pain in the head, and Eyes injected, we relieve these symptoms by general Bleeding, also a congested state of the lungs to be relieved by blood letting - Hence there are two reasons for bleeding but take blood cautiously - from 8 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ together with Antiphlogistic remedies - after this there will be Nervous symptoms, such as Wakefulness, Restlessness &c here a Dover's powder, Saline Mixture, Hoffmann's Anodyne & Spts Nitro &c. In Nervous head ache, apply leeches, in pain in the iliac & caecal region apply leeches there - after the second week the principal dependence is the Eucalypti Tincture &c.





Cancer. — Under two forms. Soft, Vascular
organized Malignant Cancer. Hard unorgan-
ized fibrinous. — The hard may run into the
soft, but the soft never runs into the hard.
The whole may be placed under the term Carcinoma, &
may be considered the Genus. Species Two.
Schirroma or ^{Hard} hard. Cephaloma or ^{Soft} soft.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Schirrhous Solid | 1. Vascular Carcinoma. |
| 2. Pancreatic, | 2. Mammary — |
| 3. Lardaceous, | 3. Medullary — |
| 4. Colloidal or
Gelatinous. | 4. Kermatoid — |

Carcinoma Consists of a deposit of a
peculiar substance, which presents a great
variety in consistency, in form and colour.
Frequently assumes a definite arrangement
of its own — Its seat is in the Molecular
structure, free surfaces, Mucous & Serous
membranes, and in the blood itself —

In the Stomach, its seat is in the Muscular Coat,
also in the Intestines — It has been found in the Uterus
and Capillaries, but not in the Arteries —

Dropsy.

This arises from, Either Inflammation, Congestion or debility; these are the three great causes of this disease.*

Treatment of General Dropsy.

This consists of 1st to remove the Effusion and 2nd to prevent its return. Hydragogues these are used to Expel the water, and they should consist of Calomel, Colocynth, Jalap, Gamboge, &c. The Specifics are Croton oil, Elettarium &c. — Diaphoretics Nit of Potassae &c. also Diuretics, and of these Digitalis is the best, it may be given in form of pill 1gr Every 3 hours, or the following I found to answer a very good purpose;

R Calomel — gr i
Squill — gr ij
Digitalis — gr i ℥ss

The Colchicum has also been highly recommended by Some — also Saracenum &c. The External Remedies are blisters, Scatons, Issues, Scarifications and puncturation —

* It consists of Serum, this not Coagulate by heat or nitric acid. Proximate Causes.

Oedematous Inflammation, Venous Congestion, Purp. Debility — of the Exhalants or a want of balance between the Exhalants and absorbents — which depend on a want of action of the ganglia System of Nerves —

Dropsy of the Head

This is a disease of childhood. In cases of this kind, the best plan is to give Calomel and digitalis, ℞ gr Calomel Every 4 hours, Combined with, or without the digitalis apply blisters to the head &c.

Dropsy of the Spine,

When this form of disease does exist the only thing that may be done is to use Comp. region, or opening the back and Evacuating the fluid but they generally prove fatal.

Hydrothorax.

Treatment.

Squill is a valuable remedy in this form of disease, avoid the use of digitalis in this form, Blisters may be applied over the chest, Bleeding is not to be resorted to unless there is Chronic pleurisy present. Opium and Squill, or if Inflammatory action exists, combine the Opium with Calomel and Specac. I have found the Opium to act almost like a charm, in this disease;

This is sometimes caused by general debility or from a local debility, from metastasis of Gout and Rheumatism, Repelled Eruptions &c.

The Treatment is the same as that in General dropsy using the digitalis &c. If it arises from Gout &c direct your remedies accordingly —

adhesion, Inflammation and degeneration

Senile atrophy - for want of Elasticity of the cellular tissue

The Atrophy.

This is a diminution of bulk, and functional power, It may be placed under three heads (viz) Atrophy, Tubercles, and Phthisis. Atrophy seems to be attributed to an absence of nutritious Chyle: In Tubercles, you will always find a hectic fever, whereas in atrophy there is no fever. In Phthisis, this is characterized by cough, showing the local symptoms of Tubercles in the lungs, and when Tubercles are once fully confirmed recovery is hopeless. The Symptoms, are violent cough, with copious expectoration, pain in the chest &c.

The only remedies that may be used with any hopes of success in the worst are Calomel, digitalis, and Tartar Emetic, The patient should be sent to a warm climate. —
Vartargizing and Valivating the system if done early, often has a very beneficial effect

The following is also an excellent remedy

Dose 3i	{	Syrup Sola	3i
		Vin. Digitalis	3ii
		Vin. Antimony	3ii
		Vin. Specae.	3ij
		Agua Menth	3i
		Syrup Simp	38 #

Dose a teaspoonfull 3 times a day before each meal and two teaspoonfulls on going to bed

Tuberc.

This is generally associated with pus, by absorption in Psoas abscess, Pilon's &c. and is attended by hectic fever.

Tuberc Mesenterica. This sometimes takes four years to effect a cure. There is another form called Tuberc Dorsalis. This arises from Masturbation &c. In this form give the various forms of Camphor. Marasmius. Or Bronchial Consumption. In this disease, there are generally portions of the lungs congested, and liable to cause hemorrhage. It very frequently runs into an abscess. The seat is generally found in the upper lobe of the lung; whereas in Pneumonia it begins at the lower lobe.

Chamisso

Ergot 3i divide into 8 powders this is the great remedy in cases where the system is reduced by Anemia producing dyspepsia. If the dose not succeed may use of the Milk Argenti in the form of injection. (This is the best remedy)

(Dyspepsia.)

This may be classed under two heads, viz Primary & Reflex. (Symptoms.) A fastidious appetite, Food digested with difficulty, habitual Costiveness, Occasional Emesis, Eructations &c. All these symptoms arise from the Stomach which is the great Centre of Sympathy.

Cause. A too large indulgence in Vegetables, and large quantities of Diluents, A too free use of Stimulants, a daily habit of distending the Stomach by inordinate quantities of Food. The remote Causes are an Indolent or sedentary life, habitual exhaustion from over study, Fear, Grief, deep anxiety, A life of too great Muscular Excitation &c.

Treatment.

The first great object is, The Relinquishment of the Causes. Free Exercise of both body and mind, palliation of the symptoms that aggravate the disease:—Emetics to cleanse the Stomach, for this purpose use the Sulph Zinc & Ipecac. Small quantities of easily digested Food should be taken by the patient, and the time for taking Food should be particularly attended to, It is sometimes necessary to prescribe a large Breakfast, a small dinner, and a very light Supper. As follows (**B. D. S**) which will have a tendency to bring the Stomach into a proper action.—The breakfast should consist of roast beef &c. for the formation of healthy Chyle. Quicken the peristaltic action of the Stomach and bowels, by light Purgatives, or

Suctitation, Hunchback Exercise, Gymnastic Exercise &c
 which will in a great measure relieve Flatulency —
 To relieve Acidity, give Lime water, Charcoal and
 the other different Alkalies &c. When Carbonaceous Hydro-
 -gen exists, which may be detected by the foul breath &c
 In this give the various Mineral acids — The
 use of Speacac, continued for a fortnight in i or ii gr
 doses every 3 hours, will have a very good effect in a
 great many Cases — To restore the debilitated organ
 This is best done by Stimulants, and Tonics such
 as Myrrh, Camphor, Capsicum, &c. Among the bitters
 are Colombo, Quassia, &c. The use of Nit. of Silver, is
 an excellent tonic in this disease (particular when the
 irritation is fixed in the Stomach). The use of blisters
 to the back are also beneficial in a great many instances.
 Nitrate of Silver dissolved by Nitric Acid &c
 made into 32 Pills and give one 4 times a day
 is an Excellent article in inveterate Cases.

Jaundice.

Symptoms.

Yellowness of the eyes and skin, faeces white &c. (Srat) the liver. It is generally produced by obstructions in the ducts of the gall bladder, viscosity of the bile, Concretions, or spasmodic contractions in the duct, or the passage of gall stones.

Treatment.

This consists of free vomiting and purging. Give the patient, Lemonade, or Cream Tart. Water to drink, or any of the acids, give Calomel, or Blue mass. - During the passage of a gall stone there is a most excruciating pain in the pit of the stomach extending to the back, with frequent vomiting, pulse natural and yellowness of skin always exists. In this case give Opium in large doses I have given as high as vj gr at a dose when the spasms were great. Afterwards horse back exercise. In Spasmodic Constriction, This is generally confined to the female. In this case give Dover's powder, the Nitro Muriatic bath and the use of alkalies &c.

Apoplexy

This consists of two kinds Tonic and Atonic. When a person falls down suddenly and dies, the common Expression is, he died of Apoplexy, when death occurs in this way it is not apoplexy, but a disease of the heart. Therefore be on your guard not to use the phrase apoplexy in such cases, — Apoplexy always shows itself previous to the fatal termination, — Symptoms. In Tonic The Pupil is generally dilated, the face flushed, the breathing stertorous, the patient froths at the mouth, the pulse is full and slow, There is generally Effusion of blood in the substance of the brain. In Atonic. This is generally found in persons of a debilitated Character, in old persons, or those that have been addicted to intemperance. In all these cases there may be Effusion of blood in the brain; which brain may have been in a softened condition by previous disease, — There may also be serious Effusions which may cause Apoplexy — It is generally accompanied by Syncope, imaginary sounds, and Drowsiness.

Prognosis. Atonic is more dangerous than Tonic. The danger of the Case is equal to the violence of the Symptoms, when the teeth are firmly fixed, the breathing stertorous, frothing at the mouth, pupils dilated, is generally fatal; but when the pupil is contracted almost totally so, is more fatal than the dilated pupil —

Prognostic Treatment.

Bleeding, purging, perfect quiet, low diet, In Tonic. but in Atonic a nourishing diet.

During the paroxysm. Carry the patient 128
to an apartment into which Cool air may be
admitted, "Clear the room of all intruders", place
the patient with his "head Elevated", Remove every thing
that may obstruct the passage of blood; then put the
legs and feet in warm water and rub with a
stimulating Embrocation to act as a revulsive. Those
four things bear in mind. — Then bleed by a
large orifice in the arm, to divert the blood from
the brain; and diminish the force of the hearts
action, and Cause a contraction of the bleeding
vessels. (The same holds good in Hemoptyses) The bleeding
should be large and copious, and the best place
to bleed, is at the arm; I have never seen any
benefit arising from opening the Temporal artery —
And here I would put you on your guard, in
regard to bleeding, watch your patient and see
whether he is getting better or worse; I have seen several
Cases that sank under its use, therefore watch
him closely, or you may gain the credit of bleeding
him to death; In regard to purgatives give $\frac{ss}{ss}$ of
Calomel 19th Castor oil made into 12 pills give 1
every hour until it operates. — Hesitate not in
the use of Calomel — All the other drastic purga-
tives may be used. In regard to Emetics they are
not to be used unless when it comes on after
a surcharged Stomach, Blister and Emopisms
they only irritate but do no good, The use of
Stimulants and Cordials must be carefully avoided

In Atonic Cases here bleeding is a necessary evil. If bleeding does not succeed your case is a hopeless one; The best plan in this form is local bleeding by Cups between the shoulders, and back of the neck, purgatives & should be given, In this form blisters and Sinapisms may be applied; And Anemia internally. If possible keep the patient on his feet, or walking. This stimulating plan is particularly appropriate in Cases of Intemperate habits & ——— If it is produced by the use of Opium & Alcohol, then keep the patient on his feet and strong diet.

Complex Nervous affection 130
Palsy ^{loss of motion power}

This is generally an affection of the motor nerve
It may be divided into three forms (viz)

1st Paraplegia, 2nd Paraplegia, 3rd Vocal palsy.

Cause. Compression, Exposure to the rays of the sun,
bathing in cold water when over heated, ^{in debilitated cases which often affects} Suppressed Eruptions
Rheumatism, and gout &c. ^{in any hands.}

Treatment.

Experience has shown that Copious bleeding &
purgings has effected more Cures than any other
mode of treatment made use of. In tonic Cases.
There are forms that you dare not bleed; In
Such Cases that arise from gout abstain from bleeding
also in Cases of Atonic palsy you will not resort to
the use of the lancet, or your patient may die in
your hands — Always pay attention to the state of
the system; If the patient is plethoric, and the pulse
full, in such Cases you may bleed freely. In regard
to purging in debilitated Cases give Jalap. Ext Colocynth
&c If it comes on after eating a full meal, give
an Emetic of Sulph Zine, followed by Copious draughts
of warm water, until free Emesis is produced; When
it becomes necessary to use Stimulants, in Convalescence
you may give Camphor, Valerian, Musk, Wine &c
&c The patient should be kept quiet; the diet
should be light, and unirritating &c
Valerian about the 4th day

Asphyxia:

This may be produced in various ways; when it occurs from drowning place the patient on his back his head somewhat elevated, apply heat by means of a hot blanket &c. Then you may try artificial breathing, either by the mouth or by a pair of bellows, to inflate the lungs then gentle pressure on the sternum, by that means you stimulate the natural breathing; and if the patient has not remained submerged too long will often succeed in bringing back the vital spark.

Galvanism and Electricity, has also been used with decided benefit. If the patient begins to breathe, or the chest begins to heave, you may then bleed him to remove congestion of the lungs.

Cause, Hanging & Drowning, Carbonic Acid Gas, Electricity, Intense Cold &c.

Stupor. ^{and voluntary motion.} a total suspension of the mental powers, but pulsation and breathing remain normal. It belongs to the sentient organism. Causes, Fear, violent emotions of the mind, suppressed menstruation &c. varies from a few hours to 2 or 3 days - The remedy is to avoid or remove the cause.

Catalepsy. a total insensibility and loss of voluntary motion the patient remains in the position, he is in when the fit comes on. Pulse & breathing natural.

Headache.

1832

This is a complaint arising from a great many causes, and I have no doubt you are all familiar, particular those of you that have applied yourselves closely to study. It generally arises from a disordered Stomach & you will meet with every variety of forms. Therefore you will apply your remedies according to the violence of the symptoms — There were two Cases came under my notice, which had continued for years, all the physicians that were applied to, could not discover the Cause, I for my part was put to my wits end to discover it — The ^{first} patient was frequently troubled with a voracious appetite, so that he would arise at night and eat, one night he got up and eat a mince pie, that did not satisfy him; he then eat the greater part of a Coccyus — the consequence was the discharge of a Tape worm 33 fath long, which I have here in a vial; after that, his headache was gone, and he was as well as ever; After the discharge of the worm the whole flashed across my mind; The second had symptoms similar — I treated him accordingly, the worm came away, and is now in my possession — I would therefore say to the Class, should you meet any cases of a similar kind, you will have strong reasons to suspect a Tape worm — Now all the other various forms of headache, there are a host of remedies in the field; I will give you the various formulas as they come in rotation —

℞ Sulph. zinc — — — gr v
 Specac — — — gr xij

This given every morning and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr Sulph. Morphin
 thrown into the rectum by a small Syringe every night.

Or.

℞ Castile Soap —

Rhei — aā as much as will
 lay on a sixpence, made into 3 pills, to be taken every night
 on going to bed. — Or.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Cream a day with as
 much brown bread as the patient can eat at 3 meals.

Or.

℞ Calomel — gr viij
 Croton oil — gr i

Comp. Ext. Coleyenth 3ij fust pie xij
 give one every night.

Or.

℞ Galbanum —

Mynk aā gr v

Spagart — gr iij fust pie ij

which may be taken before breakfast in the morning.

Or.

℞ pie Capsicum — 3ij
 Spagart — gr v

Made into X pills i every hour.

of.

134

R Sulph Quinico — gr. xij
 Ext. Gentian — 3 ss
 Ol. Pip. nig. — gr. j

made into xij pills, 1 every hour, Caps to the occiput,
 warm bath &c. bathing at the sea shore &c.

Ureas powder at night, followed by salts in the
 morning, is an excellent article, in Cases where it
 arises from Inflammation.

Complicated Nervous Affections.

Epilepsy. Falling Sickness. 3 kinds Cerebral

Obtunding, morbid action in a remote part —

Complicated, where several organs are affected

where it occurs in children from teething, but the grand —

and the use of Hoffmanns Anodyne I have found a good remedy.

Often occasioned by worms in children. In Aura Ep. Lepetica

sometimes necessary to cut out the nerve, Cautey or blisters —

Stercor. Pain in the left side, vomiting green
 & bile of suffocation, bile rising in the throat

Convulsions.

1 Blisters, Purg. ing. blisters to the
 spine Warm bath with Mustard &c.

Spiles.

Is made from Inflammation, It is from
 venous congestion, or obstruction in the venous system,
 which causes the blood to stagnate and the
 vessels to become enlarged and the
 tissue to become inflamed. It is usually
 attended with a redness and swelling
 of the part affected.

Ulcerations.

An action of the abs. parts —
 If there is undue absorption there will be loss of
 substance —

Attenuation

May take place in the heart, the
 bladder, the intestines, or the stomach, in
 which the organ becomes over distended until
 it finally gives way and the patient
 dies from hemorrhage —

Amenorrhoea

16. Strychnias gr. iiij
Alcohol 3. i

dose

Dr
R

dose

Cre
R.

dose
Each

136

In Ghosia, the Remanous
an Belladonna, Rungatom
1. Iron, 1. At
time using Rister
the head
Remach

Union Republican

Ticket.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

For State Treasurer,

ERASTUS N. BATES.

For State Superintendent of Public Instruction,

NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Penitentiary Commissioners,

ELMER WASHBURN, (full term.)

CASPAR BUTZ, (to fill vacancy.)

For Representative in Congress—Third District,

HORATIO C. BURCHARD.

For Senators—22d District,

JAMES M. HUNTER,

WILLIAM A. LITTLE.

For Representatives—20th District,

JAMES S. COCHRAN,

ELIAS C. DEPUY.

For Sheriff,

JOHN R. HAYES.

For Coroner,

JEREMIAH DEAN.

Isidius.

To the Hon. Secy of the Navy

Respectfully

Wm. H. C. Brown

Union Republic of Texas

JOHN F. BAKER

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JOHN F. BAKER

Ulcerative

If there is a substance

Attended

Bladder, which the

does to

to of

the, in

Amenorrhoea

R. Strychnias gr iij
Alcohol 3i

dose vi to xxiv gr 2 or 3 times a day

Diabetes Mellitus

R. Tinct. Opii = = = 3iss
- Ferri Chlorid. = = 3ij
Quinia Sulf. = = gr viij
Aqua Distill. = = 3vi

dose 3i - 3 times a day

Croscot in Vomiting

R. Croscot gr viij
Sacch. Alla. 3i
Spt. Corana; Cap. 3ij
Aqua — 3vi

dose a teaspoonfull after
Each Vomiting (N.Y. Journal)

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In Chorea, the Remedy
on Belladonna, Purgative
and the Carb. Iron. At
the same time using blisters
to the back of the head

Barack

Friendship

Oh! what a charm is friendship's spell,
 That heaven-born tie divine;
 Whose memory dear no thought can tell,
 No gem its smile outshine;
 It wreaths the heart in bonds of love,
 It calms all fear and strife;
 Removes distinctions icy glove,
 And lends new joys to life.

Adieu, adieu, but why should I
 Thus bid adieu to thee?
 No parting word, no glance, no sigh
 Dost thou expect from me

To My friends Rose, Fisher, & Leiser. 138

When forced to part from those we love,
I should dare to meet tomorrow;
We yet a kind of anguish prove,
And feel a touch of sorrow.
But Oh! what words can paint the fear
When from those friends we sever,
Who have to part for months — for years —
Perhaps to part for ever.

March 1st 1848

The life of man
Is but a span —

Scarcely time enough life's course to plan
Before he's called away.

Death is man's lot;

Escape he cannot —

A few warm tears, and he's forgot
As his body turns to clay.

Take this, $\frac{1}{2}$ or. This $\frac{1}{2}$ or both together.

I always did intend =	To take to me a wife
Single my life to spend =	Would grieve my my life
It much delighteth me =	To think upon a bride
To live from woman free =	I can't be satisfied
It's sure a happy life =	'Tis woman is the thing
To live without a wife =	Such troubles on us bring
A female to my mind =	The joy I can't express
I never expect to find =	So great in singleness
A bachelor to live =	I never could agree
My mind I freely give =	To married man to be.

January 19th.
1777.

" 'Tis such to remember, I should not forget,
The charm which the past or the present can throw,
For all the gay visions that fancy may weave,
In her web of illusion, that shines to deceive."

Feb 14th 1818

Home!

That is not home where day by day
 I wear the busy hour away;
 That is not home, where lonely night —
 Prepares me for the toils of light —
 'Tis hope, and joy, and memory give
 A home in which the heart can live —
 These walls are lingering hopes endear,
 No fond remembrance charms me here;
 Oh, when I hear the only sigh —
 Canst thou tell me why?
 'Tis when thou art is home to me
 And home without thee cannot be.

January 23rd 1848.
 11 11

Account Current.

Woman Dr.

Oh! the woe that woman brings;
Source of sorrow grief and pain
All our evils have their springs,
In the first of female train.

Or by eating led poor Adam
Out of Eden and astray,
Look for sorrow still where madams
Pret and proud direct the way.

Courtship is a slavish pleasure
Nothing a coquetish train;
Wedded; what the mighty treasures
Doomed to drag a ~~chain~~ ^{golden} chain.

Noisy clack and constant brawling
Discord and domestic strife,
Empty cupboards children bawling
Holding woman made a wife.

Gaudy dress and haughty carriage
Love's fond ballance fled and gone,
These the bitter fruits of marriage
He that, wise will live alone.

Woman Or

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Oh! what joys from woman springs
Source of bliss and perfect peace
Eden could no comfort bring
Till fair woman showed her face.

When she came good honest Adam
Clasped the gift with open arms
We left Eden for his madam
So our parents prized her charms.

Courtship thrills the soul with pleasure
Virtues blush on beauty's cheek
Happy prelude to a treasure
Kings have left their crowns to seek.

Lovely looks and constant courting
Sweetening all the joys of life
Cheerful children harmless sporting
Lovely woman made a wife.

Modest dress and gentle carriage
Love triumphant on his throne
These the blissful fruits of marriage
None but fools would live alone.

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To get the dew point, say

Thermometer stands at

80°

Wrap a wet cloth around the bulb
which will sink it to }

70°

10

~~Then add~~

103

80° 00

70

1030

1471

1471

Dew point 65° 29

Sympathy

There is a tear more sweet and soft
 Than beauty's smiling lip of love;
 By angels eyes first, wept and oft,
 On earth by eyes like those above,
 It flows for virtue in distress,
 It soothes, like hope, our sufferings here;
 'Twas given, and 'tis shed to bless—
 'Tis sympathy's celestial tear.

Feb 14 - 1848.

For toothache
R. Sulph. Magn.
Strychnine a. 1/10
Glycerine 3/4
A small quantity of oil
the quantity of the tooth

In Cases of Cramp in the Stomach
and Bowels, or in Colic, I have
frequently succeeded in arresting
it immediately by applying a tourn-
iquet to either of the Extremities
(Prof. Danach)

Fare thee well, love we must sever
Not for years, love, but forever;
(We must meet no more, or only
Meet as Strangers, sad and lonely
Fare thee well!

Fare thee well, love, — how I languish
For the cause of all my anguish,
None have ever met and parted
So forlorn and broken hearted
Fare thee well!

Fare thee well, love, — till I perish
All my love for thee I cherish;
And when thou my requiem hearest
Know 'till death I loved thee dearest
Fare thee well!

“That image will I cherish,
Whosoever I turn my feet;
For it cannot, shall not perish,
Till this heart forgets to beat.”



What is time? At restless sea,
Where waves come all the year —
Whose kindly mood and winsome glee
Are but the prelude to despair!

What is life? That ocean's storm,
The lightning's flash amid the gloom,
Where terror in its wildest form
Points pale and ghostly to the tomb!

What is death? The placid calm
That follows when the storm is o'er,
Where gentle breezes seem like calm
And sorrows vex the soul no more.

Com. Porroci & George W. H.

Dr Wood
for immediate
after the acute
symptoms are
reduced

Sincora - 3j
 Glycyrrhiza - 3j
 Mocha - 3j
 Marsh Malt 3j
 Looferson 3j

boil down to
 1/2 and add the
 thick Enema
 1/2
 Let the patient
 take sufficient to
 produce sleep
 nausea

In other cases
 In atropine cases, perfuse on the
 placenta, so soon as you perceive it, the water
 come away

48
 487
 17
 83
 100

